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## CANADA SPELLING BOOK.

INTENDED AS AN

INTRODUCTION TO THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE;

CONSISTING OF

A VARIETY OF LESSONS, PROGRESSIVELY ARRANGED IN THREE PARTS.

## WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

SEVERAL USEFUL TABLES; THE OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY;
A COMPREHENSIVE SKETCH OF GRAMMAR;

AND

MORY'NG AND EVENING PRAYERS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

The Words Divided and Accented according to the Purest Mode of Pronunciation

BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

FORTY SECOND THOUSAND.

NIAGARA:

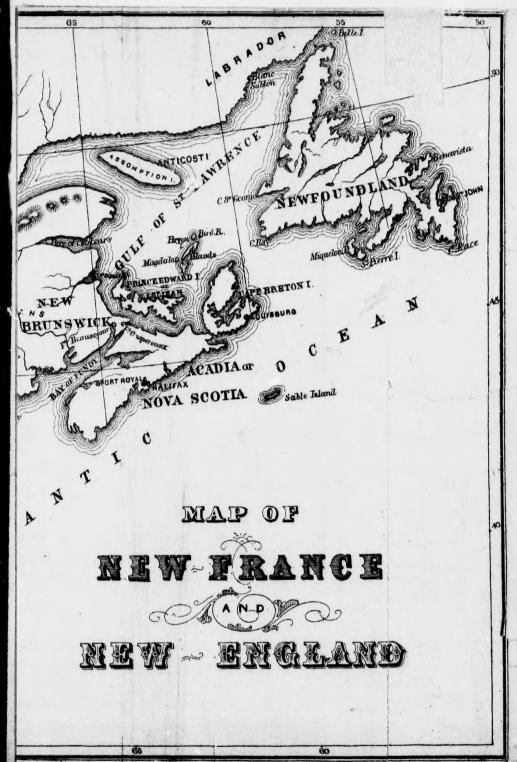
PUBLISHED BY ALEXANDER DAVIDSON.

GEORGE HODGKINSON, PRINTER.

1845.

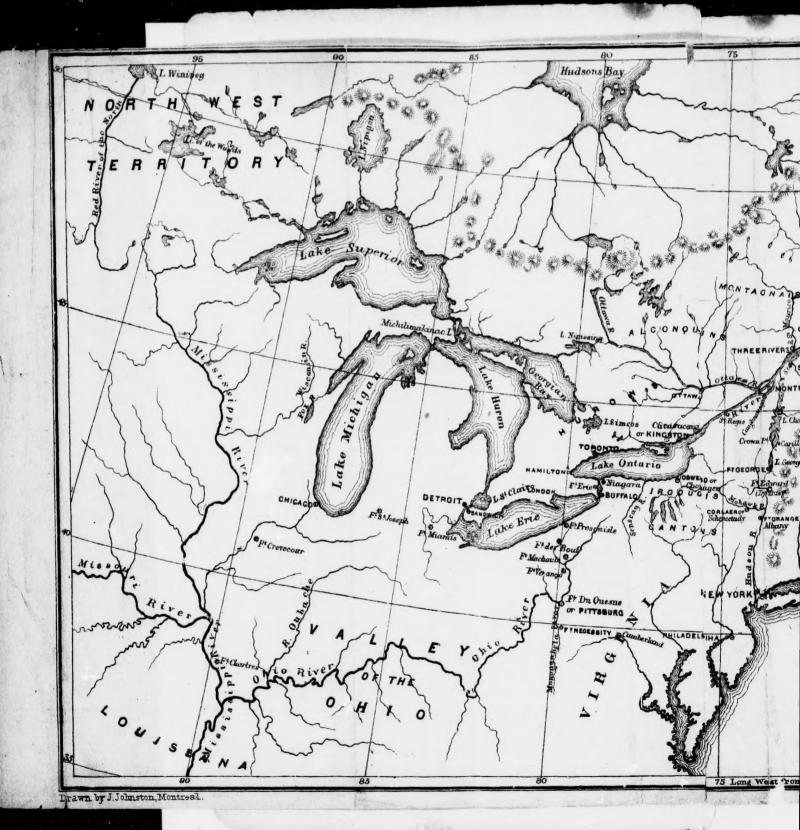
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Entered, according to Act of the Provincial Legislature, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one, by ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, in the Office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.]



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## PREFACE.

THERE is scarcely anything of so much importance to a community, as a suitable Spelling Book; it exerts an influence peculiarly its own, whether in regard to first impressions, or the formation of character and conduct. The sentiments acquired at school are generally retained through life.

During a residence of nearly twenty years in Canada, the compiler of the following pages often had occasion to notice the great diversity of elementary books in use, and how exceedingly inappropriate many of them were to the object for which they were professedly designed. At the present time this diversity is not diminished; and it cannot be denied, that, in different sections of the country, those of United States' origin are the most numerous. While Spelling Books from England are to us necessarily defective, not being suited to our scenery and other localities, those of a foreign origin are liable to more serious objections.

It is very generally acknowledged, that our system of popular instruction is exceedingly inefficient: but, were it otherwise, the evil alluded to is one of great magnitude, and is in itself sufficient to excite regret in the mind

of every individual possessed of any degree of true patriotism.

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Since no person more competent to the task has stepped forward to apply remedy, it has been the object of the compiler to do so in the succeeding pages. In pursuit of this object—in addition to lessons written expressly—he has availed himself of every assistance within his reach. Nor has he forgotten that education, unconnected with religion, is vain, if not injurious: he has therefore been particularly careful to introduce such reading lessons as will subserve the interests of religion and morality, by directing the young mind to the great Author of all existence, and to consider itself destined to be an heir of immortality.

Niagara, 11th July, 1840.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

## From the REV A. N. BETHUNE, Editor of the Church.

I have perused, with some attention, the Spelling Book compiled for the use of Canadian youth, by Mr. A. Davidson, of Niagara, and have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the industry and skill with which this useful little work has been accomplished. An adaptation of local peculiarities to the excellent models furnished by Mayor and others, appears to have been the aim of Mr. Davidson, and it is one which strikes me as having been very successfully pursued. It seems also, on other grounds, better suited to beginners than many works of a similar kind which deservedly enjoy an established reputation. A very positive inculcation of the duty of loyalty, and of that great obligation upon which loyalty and every other sound principle is founded,-religion, is diffused throughout the work; so that the good subject, and the conscientious Christian, may safely place it in the hands of his children. On these grounds, and from its general simplicity and cheapness, I cannot but express a strong hope that it will entirely supersede the use, in any of our Common Schools, of that very questionable work, Webster's Spelling Book, and that it will meet with a very cordial and extensive patronage from the parents and instructors of children throughout the Canadian Provinces.

A. N. BETHUNE.

BARL CHANGE THE SECOND

Restory, Cobourg, July 14th, 1840.

From the Rev. Jonathan Scott, Editor of the Christian Guardian.

"CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN" OFFICE, Toronto, 22nd July, 1840.

My DEAR SIR:—I have read, with much pleasure, the greater part of your manuscript, entitled "Canada Spelling Book," and regret that my urgent duties have not allowed me to best w more attention upon it. I

deem it in the p in view, vored to ous less in langu capacitie enough made so most is, are didaed diffidence felt to ex doubt not ever be a

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From the

Sir:— Book whi after a car deem it well suited to the interesting purpose for which it is intended; and in the preparation of every part of it, you have evidently had that purpose in view, and by a sound judgment, and an admirable cautiousness, endeavored to accomplish it. So far as I am able to give an opinion, the numerous lessons it contains are correct, and those conveying sentiments, couched in language sufficiently simple and concise to be well adapted to the capacities and tastes of juvenile learners; while there is instruction varied enough to meet the wants of the most ignorant, and of youth that have made some proficiency in their elementary studies. What gratifies me most is, the moral and religious tendency of those parts of your work which are didactic. Having these views of it, which I express to you with much diffidence, I venture to say, its publication will supply a desideratum long felt to exist in the Canadas,—where, on its being generally used, it will, I doubt not, be of great utility. I heartily recommend it, and, for one, shall ever be ready to award the praise due to you as its author.

I am, my dear Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

JONATHAN SCOTT.

To ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, Esq.

From the Rev. ROBERT McGILL, Minister of the Church of Scotland.

I have examined the Canada Spelling Book with some attention. It contains every thing usually comprehended in an elementary work of this class, with this advantage, that many of the lessons are founded upon circumstances which must be frequently falling under the observation of the young, and will therefore be more intelligible and interesting to them. Esteeming the great variety of Spelling Books to be found in our Common Schools an evil, the more so that some of them are adapted to political institutions different from ours, I should be gratified to see them displaced by one good book. I think the Canada Spelling Book is a good book, and would recommend it for the use of Schools.

ROBERT McGILL.

Niagara, 29th July, 1840.

From the Rev. THOMAS CREEN, Minister of the Church of England.

Niagara, August 4th, 1840.

SIR:—Having formed a high opinion of the merits of the Spelling Book which you have completed with so much judgment and accuracy, after a careful examination of the manuscript, I am gratified that it is now

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FICE,

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in the course of being published, because I have long considered such an elementary work much needed in this Province.

I therefore wish you success in the publication, and beg to a 'd my humble recommendation of the Canada Spelling Book to public patronage, as well entitled to supersede the foreign Spelling Books now too generally used in our common Schools.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS CREEN,

Chairman of the Trustees and Board of Educ stion, Niagara District

A. DAVIDSON, Esq!

CONCE

B

In the viz.: A t, u, v, y, are v, x, z,

beginni Each eral dis

and y

Vowels.

a e

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A coquires the ted, has ways so debt, and

C alv former latter b times it

D ke bind.

F has ticiple q tinguish G bef

goblet, g times ha and in g is often

H car

## BRIEF INTRODUCTORY REMARKS,

CONCERNING THE LETTERS OF THE ENGLISH ALPHABET.

In the English Alphabet there are twenty-six letters, viz.: A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z. A, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y, are vowels. B, c, d, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, x, z, and sometimes w and y, are consonants. W and y are vowels when ending a syllable, but when beginning a syllable they are consonants.

my hum-

onage, as

zene rally

c ition,

Each of the vowels, with the exception of w, has several distinct sounds, which may be thus exhibited, viz.:

oweis.	1st sound.	2d sound.	3d sound.	4th sound
a	at	ale	all	ask
e	met	devout	me	*****
i	give	wine	-	
0	hot	vote	lose	-
u	hut	push	cube .	,—
у	truly	try		•

A consonant has no sound by itself, and always requires the assistance of a vowel. B, when thus associated, has only one sound, but it is often silent: it is always so when followed by t in the same syllable, as in debt, and generally so when preceded by m, as in thumb.

C always takes the sound of either k or s; of the former before a, o and u; as in cat, cot, cut; of the latter before e, i and y; as cell, city, cygnet. Sometimes it is silent, as in the word indict.

D keeps always the same sound; as in death, draw, bind.

F has only one sound, as in *iife*; except in the participle of, where it has the power of v, in order to distinguish it from the word off.

G before a, o and u, is sounded hard; as in garland, goblet, gunner. Before e, i and y, it is sounded sometimes hard, and sometimes soft; as in gelding hard, and in gender soft; but for the most part it is soft. It is often silent, as in feign, phlegm.

H cannot properly be considered as merely a mark

of aspiration In most cases, it has a distinct sound, as heard in the words hat, horse, hill. It is always silent after r, as in rheum.—Some persons are very erroneous in the use of this letter, by omitting to sound it where it is necessary, and by giving it a distinct utterance where it is absolutely improper. For instance, some pronounce air hair, and heart art.

J marks a compound sound, composed of d and gh, or the soft g, as in gesture, except in hallelujah, where

it is pronounced like y, viz.: hallelooyah.

K has one sound, represented also by hard c; as king, come. Before n it is always silent; as in knot, know.

L has only one sound; as in love. It is sometimes silent when followed by f, k or m; as in half, stalk, balm.

M is uniform in its sound; as in music, except in

comptroller, pronounced controller.

N has two sounds; one as in man, the other like ng, as in thank, &c. It is always mute when preceded by

m in the same syllable; as in condemn.

P has one uniform sound; as in *pride*: but when joined to an h, it sounds like f, as in *phantom*. In *nephew* and Stephen, it has the sound of v. It is sometimes mute, as in psalm.

Q sounds like k, and is never silent.

 $\tilde{R}$  is never mute, and has only one sound; as in barter.

S has four sounds; as in so, rose, passion, osier.

T has its own proper sound; as in hurt, tune.

V is never silent, and has one uniform sound; az vain, vanity, love.

W has also one sound; as in will, well.

X is the representative of two sounds—it is sounded like z at the beginning of Greek names; as in Xerxes: but in other words like ks, as in vex.

Y, when a consonant, has nearly the sound of ee; as

in York.

Z represents two sounds, one peculiar to itself; as in razor; the other like zh, as in azure.

lable A

A letters

A d A to A p

Acc placed the wo but in

ORT

proper learnin by nev what learnin to refer to is more should:

A go in a sy according it; and compose guish the observed

Disting all organs organs organs of syllables tinguish compose

The o

sound, always re very o sound distinct For in-

and gh, where

as king, know. times silk, balm. xcept in

like ng, ceded by out when

tom. In is some-

d; as in

osier. ne. l; ævain,

s sounded n Xerxes:

of ee; as

itself; as

A diphthong is the union of two vowels in one syllable; as ea in beat.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels in one syl-

lable; as eau in beau.

A syllable is the complete sound of one or more letters; as I, am, art.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable. A dissyllable is a word of two syllables. A trisyllable is a word of three syllables.

A polysyllable is a word of four or more syllables.

Accent signifies a certain stress of the voice which is placed on one syllable by way of distinction: thus, in the word Kingston, the accent is on the first syllable, but in Quebec it is on the second.

ORTHOGRAPHY is the art of spelling words with the proper and necessary letters; and the best mode of learning it is, by reading and copying a great deal, and by never spelling a single word unless you are certain what letters you are to use; for which purpose you will refer to your dictionary, or to your teacher. Nothing is more essential to a good education, and every one should make himself master of it. Bad spelling is either a proof of great ignorance or carelessness.

A good articulation consists in giving to every letter in a syllable its due quality and proportion of sound, according to the most approved custom of pronouncing it; and in so uttering the syllables of which words are composed, that the ear shall, without difficulty, distinguish their number. In so far as these points are not

observed, the articulation is defective.

Distinctness of articulation depends primarily upon being able to enunciate the sounds of the letters by the organs of speech, and distinctly combining them into syllables and words: and, in the next place, in distinguishing properly the syllables of which words are composed from each other.

The chief cause of indistinctness, is a too great pre-

cipitancy of utterance. To cure this, the most effectual method will be, to employ an hour every day in reading aloud, in a manner much slower than is necessary, and before some person whose kindness would correct the habitual errors of the reader.

There is one cause of indistinct articulation which operates very generally, and which arises from the very genius of our tongue; so that unless great care be taken. it is scarcely possible to escape being affected by it. Every word in our language, composed of more syllables than one, has one syllable accented, and is thus particularly distinguished from the rest; and if this accented syllable be properly articulated, the word will be sufficiently known, even though the others should be sounded very confusedly. This produces a negligence with regard to the pronunciation of the other syllables, which, though it may not render the sense obscure, yet destroys all measure and proportion, and consequently all harmony in delivery. This fault may be corrected by pronouncing the unaccented syllables more fully than is necessary.

OF PUNCTUATION.

Punctuation is the art of using certain points or stops, so as to mark the several pauses in reading, and the sense in writing.

The several points and stops are, a comma, marked thus, (,) a semicolon thus, (;) a colon thus, (:) a period or full stop, thus, (.) a note of interrogation, thus, (?) a note of admiration, thus, (!)

You must stop at a comma, while you can count one; at a semicolon two; at a colon three; at a period four, at a note of interrogation four, and at a note of admiration four.

A period marks a complete sentence; a colon, the chief member of a complete sentence; a semicolon, a half member; a comma, a subdivided half member; a note of interrogation indicates that a question is asked; and a note of admiration implies a sudden emotion of the mind. ctual ading , and t the

which very aken, by it. sylla-s thus its ac-d will

should negliother sense n, and lt may

stops, nd the

narked
) a *pe-*n, thus,

nt *one* ; d *four* , f. admi-

he chief
, a half
a note of
; and a
ne mind.

PART I.

ROMAN ALPHABET.

ABCDEF
GHIJKL
MNOPQR
STUVVX

abcdefghijk lmnopqrstuv wxyz& LETTERS ARRANGED PROMISCUOUSLY

DBCGFE
HAXUYM
VRWNKP
ZOJQIS

ab

xwzuocybdf qpsnmhtkr igejalv& ITALIC LETTERS.

# ABCDEFGHIJK LMNOPQRSTUV WXYZ&

abcdefghijklmnopq rstuvwxyz&

VOWELS.

a e i o u

And sometimes W and Y.

DOUBLE AND TRIPLE ..ETTERS.

ff fi fl ffi ffl ææ

FIGURES.

1234567890









Apple.

Boat.

Cow.

Dog.

## SPELLING LESSONS OF TWO LETTERS.

		LESS	son 1.		
ba	be	bi	ပဲဂ	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	· du	dy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy
		LES	son 2.		
ha ja	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki 😭	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly





Egg.

ma na pa ra sa

ta va wa ya za







by cy dy gy

hy jy ky ly



Egg. | Fox. | Guinea Pig. | House.

LESSON

		LESS	on 3.		
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny
pa	pe ·	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
Sa	se	si	so	SII	sy
		LESS	on 4.		
ta.	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy
ya	ye	yi	yo	yu	
27.3	70	71	70	717	75.537









Ibex.

Jay.

King.

Lion.

		LVSs	on 5.		
ab	ac	ad	af	ag	al
$\mathbf{e}\mathbf{b}^{_{1}}$	ec	ed	ef	eg	
ib ·	ic	id	if	$_{ ext{ig}}^{ ext{eg}}$	el i!
ob	oc	od	of	og	ol
ub	uc	<b>u</b> d	uf	ug	ul
		LE39	on 6.		
am	an	ap	ar	as	at
em	en	ep	er	es	et
im	iņ	ip	ir	is	it
om	on	op	or	os	ot.
um	am	up	ur	us	ut





Mo

ax ex ix ox ux

ay ho me he







im

he



Monkey.

n.

al el i! ol ul

at et it

ot

Nuts.

us

Ox.

Peach.

um

om

		LESS	on 7.		
ax	am	on	go	me	80
ex ·	of	· no	he	be	no
ix	ye	my	at	to	lo
ox	bу	as	up	he	go
ux	an	or	ho	we	go
		LESS	on 8.		
in	SO	an	la	if	ha
ay	ox	my	ye	be	ax
ho	it	on	go	no	us
me	We	up	to	us	lo

em









Queen.

Rabbit.

Swing.

Tree.

## READING LESSONS OF TWO LETTERS.

#### LESSON 1.

Is he in. Is he up. Is it so. Do we go.

So we go. I do go. So do we. As we go. I go on. Be it so. He is in. So it is.

1 TSSON 2.

Am I to go oi. I am to go in. I am to go up. Is it so or so. So am I to go. Is he to go in.

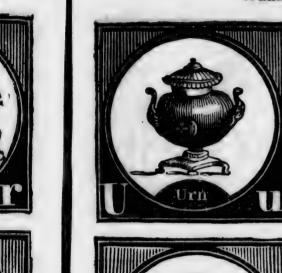
So do we go in. Am I to go up. So is he to go. I am to go so. If we do go so. He is to go so.





If I Am
If v
If y
So
No

Go So Ah So If h









Urn.

Vine.

Watch.

X

If I am to go.
Am I to go so.
If we do go up.
If ye do go so.
So do we do so.
No I am to go.

Go on as I do go.
So is he to go in
Ah me it is so.
So do we go on.
If he is so to me.
If he is so to us.

LESSON 3.

So do we go up. Go up to it so. Go on to it so. Go by it to us. Do ye to us so. As I am to go.

LESSON 4.

If he is up to me.
Go on as we do go.
If he is to go.
I am to do so.
It is to be on.
Is it to be so.





bag hag nag gag rag

got rot

sot pot not

cow sow now mow how

hat bat fat mat rat

act add

age aid aim

Youth.

Zebra.

	SPELLING	LESSONS O	F THREE	LETTERS.	
		LESSO	on 9.		
bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
 bra	bre	bri 🖟 👙	bro	bru	bry
cla	cle	cli	clo	clu	cly
cra	cre	cri	cro	cru	cry
dra	dre	dri	dro	dru	dry
		LESSON	10.		
fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry
pra	pra	pri	pro	pru	pry
		LESSOR	11.		
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
sma	sme	smi	smo	smu	smy
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
pla	ple	pli	plo	$\mathbf{plu}$	nly
		LESSON	12.		
sla	· sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
uka	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy -

Z	

bly bry cly cry dry	
fly fry gly gry pry	
try smy spy sty nly	
sly wry phy sky shy	

		LESSON 13.		
bag	bad	cap	can	fat
hag	lad	lap	fan	rat
nag	sad	rap	man	sat
gag	mad	tap	ran	mat
rag	had '	sap	pan	pat
		LESSON 14.		
got	job	mad	boy	hay
rot	rob	bad	joy	say
sot	sob	sad	coy	pay ·
pot	$\mathbf{nob}$	had	toy	may
not	bob	pad	roy	way
		LESSON 15.		
cow	bay	cry	pin	bog
sow	ray	fly	sin	dog
now	day	try	win	log
mow	lay	pry	tin	fog
how	nay	buy	fin	hog
		LESSON 16.		
hat	met	got	gil	hox
bat	get	lot	mil	nox
fat	yet	not	sil	cox
mat	let	jot	wil	fox
rat	pet	hot	til 't'	box
		LESSON 17.		***. ·
act	apt	bag	bit	can
add	arm	bad	bow	cap
age	ash	bed	$\mathbf{box}$	car
aid	ask	bid	boy	cat
aim	awe	big ·	bud	cow
A Comment		LESSON 18.		
1	dew	due	elm	far
þ	dig	ear	end	fat
	dip	eat	err	fee
<i>ii</i>	dog	ebb	eve	few
7	dot	eel .	eye 🐣	fie 🗥

		LESSON 19.		
fig	gem	hat	hut	ire
fit	get	hay	ice	jam
foe	gin	hen	ill	jar
fog	gun	hid	inn	jew
gay	ham	him	ink	jig 👾
		LESSON 20.		
joh	key	lay	lip	may
jot	kiď	leg	log	met
joy	kin	let	low	mix
jug	lap	lid	man	mob
ken	law	lie	map	mow
		LESSON 21.		
mud	nip	oat	ore	paw
mug	nod	odd,	owe	pay
nap	now ·	oil	owl	pea
net	nut	old	own,	pen
new	oak	one	pat	pie
		LESSON 22.		
pit	red	$\mathbf{rod}$	saw	sir 📑
ply	rib	row	say	sit in a
rat	rid	rub	sea	six
raw	rim	rum	set	sky
ray	rip	sad	shy	sob
		LESSON 23.		•
sow	tea	top	vex	wan
spy	tie	toy	vie 🛝	war
sty	tin	tub	vow	wax
sum	toe	tun	urn	web
tap	too	two	use	who
		LESSON 24.		ï
why	yea	car	fig	nery
win	yes	cur	fit	cury
wit	yon.	dig	got	cury
won	ale	dog	hog	cuty
WIY	<b>эре</b>	egg	law	day -

A mar A hat. A boy A top. A wit.

A wig A job. A cat. A wai A cow

A new
A new
An old
A bad

I ca Bid Pu Les

I c Fo

Al Le Fo

NT

#### READING LESSONS OF THREE LETTERS.

#### LESSON 5.

A man.	A fan.	A hog.	A dog.
A hat.	A bat	A car.	A bar.
A boy.	A toy.	A hen.	A pen.
A top.	A fop.	A bag.	A nag.
A wit.	A pit,	A cot.	A dot.

re am ar ew ig

nay net nix nob now

WBC

oay oea oen oie

ir it ix ky ob

van

var va**x** 

veb vho

cry

cuiry

cuity

dat

#### LESSON 6.

A wig.	A gig.	A jot.	A lot.
A job.	A mob.	A mug.	A jug.
A cat.	A rat.	A pig.	A rig.
A war.	A bar.	A leg.	A peg.
A cow.	A sow.	An eye.	A pie.

#### LESSON 7.

A new hat.	A mad dog.	An old rat.
A new pen.	An old ox.	A bad pen.
An old sot.	A fat pig.	A tin box.
A bad boy.	A new pin.	A new pot.

#### LESSON 8.

I can eat an egg.	Our dog got the pig
Bid him get my hat.	Let it now run out.
Put it on the peg.	Be not a bad boy.
Let me get a nap.	Do not tell a lie.

#### LESSON 9.

I can not see God, but God can see me: For the eye of God is on me all the day; And God can see me now, and all I do.

#### LESSON 10.

All who sin and do ill, go in a bad way. Let me not go in sin, and do ill: For if I do ill I can not go to God.

#### LESSON 11.

No man can do as God can do.

The way of man is not as the way of God.

Let me not go out of thy way, O God!

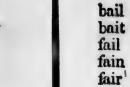
#### LESSON 12.

Do you ask if you are to die? Yes, you and I are to die, and so are all men. But a bad boy can not go to God.



#### LESSON 13.

O let me not sin in all I say or do.
If I see a boy do ill, let me not do so too:
For if I do so too, I am as bad as he.



## SPELLING LESSONS OF FOUR LETTERS.

	SPELLING L	ESSONS OF FO	OUR LETTERS	
		LESSON 25.		
band hand	cart dart	dark bårk	fang gang	gali hall
land	hart	hark	hang	mall
sand	mart	lark	pang	pall
wand	part	mark	rang	tall
. 4		LESSON 26.		
hard	jest	lint	barm	cash
lard	best	mint	farm	gash
pard	lest	hint	harm	hash
yard	nest	dint	warm	lash
ward	pest	tint	***************************************	rash
,		LESSON 27.		ψ. 2
cast	fell	e bill	cull	balm
fast	sell	fill	dull	calm
last	tell	$\mathbf{gill}$	full	palm
past	well	kill	gull	lamb
vast	yell	mill	pull	
		LESSON 28.		
bent	dust	fail	fain	leek
dent	gust	jail	gain	meek
lent -	just	nail	main	seek
rent	must 🕼	™ ∖ <b>s</b> ail	pain	week
sent	rust	: @rail	lain	reek.

bawl caul bead beak beam

leaf· lean leap meal mean

wean year zeal beef been

coal coat goat load loaf

fool foot good hood hoof

•				
		lesson 29.		
bail	gain	main	<b>p</b> ai <b>r</b>	tail
bait	hail	nail	rail	vail
fail	hair	paid	rain	vain
fain	laid	pail	said	wail
fair	maid	pain	sail	wait
,		LESSON 30.		
bawl	bean	denl	east	heal
caul	bear	dean	fear	heap
bead	beat	dear	feat	hear
beak	dend	earn	flea	heat
beam	deaf	ease	head	lead '
		LESSON 31.		
leaf.	meat	read	seam	tear
lean	near	ream	sear	teat
leap	neat	reap	seat	veal
meal	peal	rear	teal	weal
mean	pear	seal	team	weak
		LESSON 32.		
wean	beer	$\mathbf{deer}$	$\mathbf{flee}$	tree
year	beet	$\mathbf{feed}$	free	weed
zeal	deed	feel	heed	weep
beef	deem	fees	heel	bier
been	deep	feet	thee	boat
		LESSON 33.		
coal	moan	boil	loin	boot
coat	road	coil	soil	cool
goat	roar	coin	toil	doom
load	roam	foil	void	door
loaf	toad	join	book	food
		LESSON 34.		
fool	hook	moon	root	foul
foot	hoop	noon	soon	four
good	look	pool	tool	gout
hood	loop	roof	wood	hour
hoof	mood	room	wool	pous

sh sh sh h

m m lm nb

k ek ek

,		LESSON 35.		
reut	dawn	thaw	drew	slew
soul	draw	yawn	flew	bowl
sour	fawn	blew	grew	blow
your	flaw	brew;	knew	brow
suit	pawn	crew	lewd	down
		LESSON 36.		
fowl	prow	gray	prey	zest
flow	bray	play	they	both
gown	clay	pray	whey	doth
grow	dray	tray	when	moth
mown	fray	grey	west	nose

#### READING LESSONS NOT EXCEEDING FOUR LETTERS.

LESSON 14.

The sun is up, it is time to rise,
Get out of bed. Now pray to God.
Then wash your face, and comb your hair.
Be a good boy, and do as you are bid.
The Lord will keep them safe that pray to him.
He is nigh to all that call on his name.

LESSON 15.

The Lord can tell what is best for you. He will do you good if you love his ways. If a man love God he will keep his laws. Take care what you say lest you tell a lie. He that lies will do many bad acts. Look at them who do well and do so too. Be sure to mind them that do well. But keep from all who do ill.

LESSON 16.

Let us love the Lord our God with our souls. For he is kind to us and does us good.

Take care that you mean what you say to God.

And do not mock him when you sing or pray.

Know that if you mock God he must see it.

If the Lord keep us we need fear no harm.

We are Know to And he The eye

Be sure
Let then
Mind what we
He will i
We mus
When th
Let not a

If boys the Let them If you low Read with When any What hop You must be sure all

gland stand brand grand grain

taught vault vaunt bleach breach We are sure to be safe if God take care of us. Know that the Lord who made the eye can see. And he who made the ear can hear. The eye of God is on all them that do ill.

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#### LESSON 17.

Be sure to help the poor and such as are in need.
Let them not want aid when you can help.
Mind what you read that you may grow wise.
What we know now will be of use to us when old.
He will not be wise who does not mind his book.
We must make the best use of our time.
When this day is past it will come no more.
Let not an hour slip, you have no time to lose.

#### LESSON 18.

If boys that sit near you talk to you, mind them not.

Let them by that see that you love your book.

If you love your book do not look off from it.

Read with care and mind what is said.

When any one says he does not care,

What hope can we have that he will mend.

You must not tell lies in play, for it is sin.

Be sure all you say is true. The eye of God is upon you.

#### EXERCISES IN MONOSYLLABLES.

#### LESSON 37. gland plain strain clause stand praise strait fault brand saint straight laugh grand saith twain : naught stairs caught grain pause " LESSON 38. bread taught cheat dread breadth vault clean dream breath. vaunt clear fleam brethe bleach cream . grease ; breach cheap ; crease : greave

#### LESSON 39.

heard	learn :	peach	search
hearse	leave	plead	sheaf
heave	mead	preach	shear
knead	meant	realm	sheath
league	peace	scream	smear
	LESSON	40	
an cole			ala a ala
sneak	stream	wealth	cheek
speak	swear	weave	cheer
spear	sweat	wheat	cheese
spread	teach	bleed	fleece
steam	thread	bree <b>ze</b>	freeze
	LESSON	41.	
geese	sheep	sweet	eight
green	sneeze	teeth	freight
knee	speech	three	height
kneel	spleen	wheel	seize
queer	street	deign	friend
	LESSON (	- C	
	_		11 1
grieve	broach	choir	blocd
pierce	brond	moist	bloom
shield	coach	noise	brood
thieve	hoarse	point	brook
board	throat	poise	goose
	LESSON	43.	
groom	course	group	mouse
dough	doubt	hound	nought
bound	drought	house	ought
bought	fought	mount	ounce
brought	ground	mown	pound
		44	
,	LESSON		
proud	sound	trough	young
rough	south	touch	youth
round	though	vouch	yield
snould	through	would	year
shout	tough	wound	yeast

The snow
The frost
The sap i
Boys oug
Fix that i
Do not lo
How pure
See where
Take care
That mig

The spring The wild And the control The lamb The trees Which would How great Who mak

We hear (O! What

#### READING LESSONS OF A RURAL NATURE.



### SPRING.

LESSON 19.

The snow will soon be all gone.
The frost is yet in the ground.
The sap runs from the trees.
Boys ought to work while it runs
Fix that trough or pail right.
Do not lose any of the sap.
How pure and sweet it is.
See where the men boil it.
Take care not to set your clothes on fire.
That might cause your death.

LESSON 20.

The spring birds are come! hark, how they sing. The wild leeks are quite green,
And the ox and cow feed on them.
The lambs play in the field.
The trees and shrubs have now large buds.
Which will soon spread out into leaves.
The woods look green and gay.
How great and good must God be,
Who makes the earth and all things glad.

LESSON 21.

We hear God's voice in the clouds.

O! What a clear flash of light.

neek neer neesc eece eeze

arch eaf ear eath near

ght eight eight eize riend

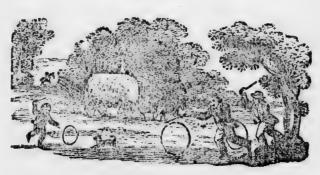
olocd oloom orood orook goose

nouse nought ought ounce pound

young youth yield year yeast Boys and girls ought to be good.
The rain comes down in large drops.
It now clears up and is fine.
Look at God's bow in the clouds.
Its ends seem to touch the earth.
The men are out at the plough.
They sing whilst they turn up the mould.
The seed is cast with care on the ground,
We hope it will grow, and yield a good crop.

LESSON 22.

You ought to dig and rake that bed.
Still let your vines face the sun.
Take care of them when they come up.
There might be some frost at night.
Take the hoe in your hand and work.
Let no weeds grow on the walks.
Pull all you see out of the beds.
Mind that your fence is good and strong.
Do not work too long at once.
You have your task yet to learn,
And you might be late at school.



SUMMER.

LESSON 23.

How fine and clear the morn is.
The birds sing in the trees.
There is one which is quite red.
The cold dews have left the earth.

Now the The floor The fruit The med See how The land We ough

See the

The whom The sun The fruit You mut The bar, Sweet so The cars Let us to And view We will Then we

The fruit You may But do no Now the bright sun darts his beams,
The flocks and herds seek the cool shade.
The birds hide from the great heat.
The fruit trees are now in bloom.
The meads are thick with grass.
See how the scythe cuts it down.
The hay smells very sweet.
We ought to help to make it, if we have time.

LESSON 24.

The wheat and oats wave in the wind.
The sun is hot, but there is a fine breeze.
The fruit will soon be ripe.
You must not eat green fruit.
The barge skims down the stream.
Sweet sounds float on the air.
The cars beat time to the sounds.
Let us take a walk near the shore,
And view the boats on the great lake.
We will now rest in the shade of the oak.
Then we will go home through the grove.



## AUTUMN.

LESSON 25.

The fruit is now soft and ripe. You may take some and eat. But do not eat too much. In that field there is wheat cut down.
Bread is made from wheat.
You should not waste your bread,
For some poor boy may be in want.
God makes the wheat and corn grow,
And gives us all that we need.
We ought to pray in our hearts to God,
And thank him for our life and all things.

LESSON 26.

The cart groans with the load.
The barns are full of wheat,
And hay stacks swell the store.
See the logs in heaps on the new ground.
Now they are all set on fire.
The fire might catch your clothes.
How soon the trees are all gone.
The stumps are yet in the ground,
But they will come out in a few years.
Men do not plough new ground.
They drag in the wheat with a team.
Now they fence it with oak rails.



## WINTER.

LESSON 27.

There are now no leaves on the trees, And the birds no more cheer us. The cold hand of the north has bound the earth See the Charles There Will yo Come ( Where We sho

The st

Ring the Draw of Come in Now we Why sin Or play Or ares Then June And we The air And the

It is a c

WORDS

And sm

arms bone blood back

boot cap coat clasp The streams and small lakes feel his chain. See the boys slide, and the men skate. Charles may learn next year.
There has been a great fall of snow.
Will you take a ride in the sleigh?
Come Charles, call Jane and Ann.
Where are your hats and coats and cloaks.
We shall be home at noon.

#### LESSON 28.

It is a cold night—it snows.

Ring the bell. John make a good fire.

Draw down the blinds—shut to the doors.

Come in and take your seats.

Now what are we all to do?

Why sing a psalm or hymn,

Or play your tunes, draw out your maps,

Or dress your dolls, or what you will till tea.

Then James I shall have a new book for you,

And we will get you to read it to us.

The air is quite keen—there will be two or three cold nights,

And then it will be mild. God is wise and good:

And small things, as well as great, shew His skill.

# WORDS OF ONE SYLLABLE, EXPRESSIVE OF THINGS FAMILIAR TO CHILDREN.

#### LESSON 45. brain heart nails tongue arms eve bone cheek face joints nose throat blood chin feet lungs ribs thumb mouth toes back ears hair vein LESSON 46. gloves shirt cloth boot lace ring silk cloak hat lawn scarf cap frock hose muff socks sleeve coat shoes stutf clasp hood plush gown

### LESSON 47.

cheese crum	crust beef veal	lamb pork fowls	eggs beans pease	cream tea pies	tarts cakes trout	
		LESS	on 48.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
stone brick time roof beam stairs	joists floor door latch key bar	bolt hinge glass chair bench chest	trunk box stove pipe spit pot	pan bed couch sheets quilts knife	fork plate dish spoon cup mug	
		LESS	on 49.			
sun moon stars air wind	east west north south rock	cape earth land isle hill	bank clay sand chalk dirt	brook pool pond mist dew	rain snow hail frost ice	
	LESSON 50.					
ash bay beech birch elm	oak fir pine vine yew	shrubs herbs flax fern grass	hemp hops reed rose rue	sage thorn haws figs nuts	pears plums grapes leaf root	
		LESSO	n 51.			
York year month week day	hour noon night march may	June spring age late when	then now path road way	town street where here there	whence hence thence school church	
LESSON 52.						
first one once pound twice	ounce drachm brace pair three	thrice third mile perch pole	rod four foot fourth	fifth six sixth ell yard	eight eighth nine ninth inch	

bar libas bid bit bit can c

hop h kit k lad la mad m man m

sam sa sir si sit si sol so tal ta

What Now And Thy Thu A ch And Thy Ther To hall to To r

#### LESSONS EXEMPLIFYING THE E FINAL.

LESSON 53.

bar bas bid bit can	bare base bide bite cane	cap con cop dar dat	cape cone cope dare date	din dot fan fat fin	dine dote fane fate fine		hat her	fire hare hate here hide	
			LESSON	54.					
	hope	mar	mare	not	note		rid	ride	
kit -	kite	mat	mate	pan	pane		rip	ripe	
lad	lade	map	mope	par	pare		rob	robe	
mad	made	nod	node	pin	pine		rod	rode	
man	mane	nor	nore	rat	rate		rot	rote	
Lesson 55.									
sam	same	tam	tame	ton	tone		val	vale	-
sir	sire	tap	tape	top	tope		vil	vile	
sit	site	tar	tare	tub	tube	** ,	vin	vine	
sol	sole	tid	tide	tun	tune		vot	vote	
tal	tale	tim	time	van	vane		win	wine	

## POETICAL READING LESSON OF ONE SYLLABLE. LESSON 29.

Give thanks to thee What's right and good, Now show me Lord; Who still dost raise And lead me by Up men to teach Us thy just ways. Thy grace and word. Thus shall I be While thus my mind A child of God, Is bent and mov'd, I may be sure And love and fear Thy hand and rod. By thee I'm lov'd. Then shall I learn And when I die To bless and prize Shall go in peace All those that strive To sing thy praise, Which shall not cease. To make me wise.

> O! make me one Of that bless'd train, And tune my voice To that sweet strain.

arts akes rout

ork late ish poon up nug

ain now nail rost ce

cars dums grapes caf cot

vhence hence chool hurch

ight ighth iine iinth nch

## PART II.

cel-lar cen-su cen-tr cer-ta chal-l

chang

chan-

chap-

chap-

chap-

chapcharm charm char-c char-t chas-t chat-t chat-t cheap cheap cheatcheercher-i cher-r ches-r chiefchildchil-d chimchis-e chopchurlchurn ci-der ci-phe cir-cle clas-s clat-te clean-

## SPELLING LESSONS OF TWO SYLLABLES

ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Note.—Figures and Italics, for the purpose of directing the pronunciation, are avoided—experience having shewn that they only tend to embarrass the learner.

The syllables are divided more with a regard to proper pronunciation, than to arbitrary rules, which are above the comprehension of children.

Ab-sence	, bank-er	buc-kle	cam-bric	17
ab-bey	ban-ner	buck-ler	cam-let	
ac-tor	ban-ish	buf-fet	can-cel	
ac-tress	bant-ling	bu-gle	can-cer	
ad-der	bar-ber	bul-ky	can-di <b>d</b>	
am-ble	bar-rel	bul-let	can-dle	
am-ber	bar-ter	bul-wark	can-ker	
am-bush	ba-ker	bun-dle	can-non	
an-chor	bal-lad	bun-gle	can-ton	
an-vil	bet-ter	bun-gler	can-vas	
an-them	blun-de <b>r</b>	bur-den	ca-per	
an-gel	bor-der	burn-er	ca-pon	
ar-bour	bo-som	burn-ing	cap-tain	
art-ful	bri-er	bur-nish	cap-tive	
art-ist	bright-ness	bush-el	cap-ture	
art-less	brim-mer	bus-tle	card-er	
ar-my	brim-stone	butch-cr	care-ful	
ar-row	bring er	Lut-ler	care-less	
ar-dent	bri-ny	but-ter	car-rot	
au-thor	bris-tle	but-tress	car-ry	
aw-ful	brit-tle	Cab-bage	car-ver	
ax-is	bro-ken	cab-in	cas-tle	
Bab-ble	bro-ker	ca-ble	caus-tic	
bab-bler	bru-tal	cac-kle	cause-way	
ba-by	bru-tish	ca-dence	cav-il	
back-bite	bub-ble	call-ing	ce-dar	
back-ward	buck-et	cal-lous	ceil-ing	
			-	

LES unciation, arruss the tion, than 13 ic n e re SS C way

cel-lar clear-ness cen-sure cler-gy clev-er cen-tre cer-tain cli-ent chal-lenge cli-mate cham-ber clos-et chang-ing clou-dy chan-nel clo-ver chap-el clo-ven chap-lain clown-ish chap-let clus-ter chap-ter cob-web cof-fee charm-ing charm-er cold-ness col-lar char-coal col-lect char-ter col-lege chas-ten co-lon chat-tels com-bat chat-ter cheap-en come-ly com-et cheap-ness com-fort cheat-er cheer-ful com-ma cher-ish com-ment cher-ry com-merce ches-nut com-mon chief-ly com-pass child-hood com-rade chil-dren con-cave chim-ney con-cert con-cord chis-el chop-ping con-duct churl-ish con-quest churn-ing con-sul ci-der con-test ci-pher con-tract cir-cle con-trite clas-sic con-vent clat-ter con-vert clean-ly cor-ner

cost-ly cot-ton coun-cil coun-sel coun-ty cow-ard crea-ture cred-it crook-ed cru-el cun-ning cu-rate cur-rant cur-rent cur-tain cus-tard cus-tom cut-ler cyn-ic cy-press Dan-ger dai-ly dai-ry dam-age dam-ask dam-sel dark-ness dar-ling daz-zle dear-ly dear-ness dead-ly death-less debt-or de-cent de-ist del-uge dic-tate di-et dif-fer

dim-ness din-ner dis-cord dis-mal dist-ance do-er dol-lar do-nor dor-mant doubt-ful dow-er dow-ny dra-per draw-er draw-ing dread-ful dream-er dri-ver drop-sy drum-mer drunk-ard du-el du-tv dwell-ing dy-er Ea-gle east-er eat-er car-ly carth-en ef-fort ei-ther el-bow el-der em-blem em-met em-pire emp-ty end-less en-ter

en-try en-vv e-qual er-ror es-say es-sence e-ven ev-er e-vil ex-it eve-sight Fa-ble fa-bric fa-cing fac-tor faith-ful fal-low false-hood fam-ine fam-ish fa-mous fan-cy farm-er far-row far-ther fas-ten fa-tal fath-er fa-vour fawn-ing fear-ful feath-er fee-ble eel-ing feign-ed fel-low fel-on fe-male fer-tile fer-vent

fes-ter fet-ter fe-ver fig-ure fi-nal fin-ger fin-ish firm-ness fix-ed flan-nel fla-vour flow-er fol-low fol-ly fool-ish foot-step fore-most fore-head for-est for-mal fort-night for-tune found-er foun-tain fowl-er fra-grant friend-ly frig-ate fros-ty fro-ward fruit-ful fur-nace fur-nish fur-row fur-ther fu-ry fus-ty fer-tile Gal-lon gal-lop

gam-ble game ster gan-der gar-den gar-ment gar-ner gar-ret gath-er gen-der gen-tile gen-tle gen-try ges-ture ghast-ly gi-ant gib-bet gild-er gim-let gin-ger gir-dle girl-ish giv-er glad-den glad-ness glim-mer glo-ry glut-ton gnash-ing gold-en gos-ling gos-pel gou-ty grace-ful gram-mar gran-deur gras-sy gra-zing grea-sy great-ly gree-dy

greet-ing griev-ance groan-ing gro-cer grot-to ground-less guilt-less gun-ner gus-set Hab-it hail-stone hai-ry hal-ter ham-let ham-per hand-ful hand-maid hand-some han-dy hang-er hang-ings hap-pen hap-py har-bour har-den harm-less. har-ness har-vest hat-ter hate-ful ha-tred haugh-ty haunt-ed haz-ard heaf-ing hear-ing heark-en heart-en hea-then heav-en

he-brev hel-met help-er herb-ag herds-n her-mit hew-er high-ne hil-lock hin-der hire-lin hog-gis hogs-ho hol-lan hol-low ho-ly hom-ag home-ly hon-est hon-our hope-fu hor-rid hor-ror host-ag host-css hos-tile hot-hou hour-ly house-h hu-mar hum-bl hun-ger hunt-er hurt-fu hus-ky hys-sop I-cy i-dler i-dol im-age

he-brew hel-met help-er herb-age herds-man her-mit hew-er high-ness hil-lock hin-der hire-ling hog-gish hogs-head hol-land hol-low ho-ly hom-age home-ly hon-est hon-our hope-ful hor-rid hor-ror host-age host-css hos-tile hot-house hour-ly house-hold hu-man hum-ble hun-ger hunt-er hurt-ful hus-ky hys-sop I-cv i-dler i-dol im-age

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in-cense in-come in-dex in-fant ink-stand in-let in-mate in-most in-quest in-road in-sect in-sult in-sight in-stance in-stant in-step in-to in-voice i-ron is-sue i-tem Jail-or jan-gle jar-gon jas-per jeal-ous jel-ly iest-er iew-el jin-gle ioin-er ioin-ture iour-nal jour-nev joy-ful judg-men jui-cy Ju-ry jus-tice Keep-er

ker-nel ket-tle key-hole kid-ney kin-dle kind-ness king-dom kitch-en kna-vish kneel-ing know-ing Lad-der la-ding la-dv land-lord land-mark lan-guage lan-guid laugh-tex law-ver lead-en lea-ky learn-ing leath-er length-en lewd-ness li-bel li-cense life-less light-ning lim-ber lim-it li-quid li-quor liz-ard lob-by loi-ter loose-ness love-ly

loy-al

lug-gage lum-ber lus-tre Ma-jor mam-mon man-date man-drake man-ger man-gle man-ner ma-ny ma-ple mar-gin mar-tyr mas-ter mea-ly mean-ing meas-ure med-dle meek-ness mem-ber mend-ing mer-chant mer-cy mes-sage mid-night mil-ler mim-ic min-gle mir-ror mis-chief mix-ture mod-el mod-ern mod-est mois-ture mo-ment mon-key mon-ster month-ly

mor-al mor-tal moth-er mo-tive move-ment moun-tain mourn-ful mouth-ful mud-dy mur-der mur-mur mush-room mu-sic mus-ket mus-tard mut-ton muz-zle myr-tle mys-tic Na-ked name-less nar-row na-tive naugh-ty neat-ness need-ful nee-dle neigh-bour nei-ther ner-vous nig-gard nim-ble nip-pers no-ble non-age non-sense non-suit nos-tril noth-ing no-tice

nov-el num-ber nurs-er nut-meg Oak-en ob-ject of-fer of-fice off-spring old-er ol-ive o-men on-set o-pen op-tic or-der or-chard or-gan o-ral ot-ter o-ver out-cast out-most out-ward ox-en Pack-age pack-et pad-d!e pa-gan pain-ful paint-ing pale-ness pan-ic pan-try pa-per par-boil par-cel parch-ing par-don

pa-rent

par-lev par-lour part-ner par-ty pas-sage pass-port pas-ture pay-ment ped-lar pee-vish pen-man peo-ple per-jure per-son pert-ness pet-ty phi-al phys-ic pic-kle pic-ture pie-ces pinch-ing pi-rate pitch-er pla-ces plain-tiff plan-et plant-er play-er pleas-ant plu-mage plump-ness plun-der plu-ral ply-ing pock-et po-et poi-son pol-ish pomp-ous

рор-ру post-age pos-ture po-tent pot-ter poul-try pound-age pow-er pow-der prac-tice prais-er prat-tler pray-er preach-er pre-cept pref-ace prel-ate prel-ude pres-age pres-ence priest-hood pri-mate prin-cess pri-vate prob-lem pro-duce pro-duct prof-fer prof-it prog-ress pro-logue prom-ise proph-et pros-per pros-trate proud-ly prowl-er pry-ing pru-dence psal-mist

pub-lic pub-lish pud-dir pul-let pul-pit pun-ish pure-ne pur-pos pu-trid puz-zle Qua-ker quar-rel qua-ver queer-ly quick-er qui-et quin-sv quo-rum quo-ta Rad-ish raf-ter rai-ment rain-bow ral-ly ram-ble ran-don. ran-kle ran-som rap-id rap-ture rash-ness rath-er rat-tle raw-ness ra-zor read-er re-al reap-er

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pub-lic reb-el pub-lish re-cent pud-ding reck-on pul-let rec-tor pul-pit rest-less pun-ish · rib-and rich-ness pure-ness ri-der pur-pose ri-fle pu-trid right-ful puz-zle Qua-ker ri-ot ri-val quar-rel qua-ver riv-er queer-ly riv-et roar-ing quick-en qui-et rob-ber quin-sy roll-er quo-rum roo-my ro-sy quo-ta rot-ten Rad-ish round-ish raf-ter roy-al rai-ment rub-ber rain-bow ral-ly rub-bish ram-ble rud-der ran-don. rude-ness ruf-fle ran-kle rug-ged ran-som rap-id ru-in ru-ler rap-ture run-ning rash-ness rath-er rus-tic rat-tle rus-ty Sab-bath raw-ness sa-bre ra-zor sack-cloth read-er sad-den re-al sad-dle reap-er safe-ly rea-son

saf-fron sail-or sal-ad salm-on salt-ish sam-ple san-dal san-dy san-guine sap-ling sap-py sat-in sa-tire sav-age sau-cer sau-sage saw-yer say-ing scab-bard scaf-fold scan-dal scar-let scat-ter schol-ar sci-ence scof-fer scorn-ful scrib-ble scrip-ture scru-ple sculp-ture seam-less sea-son se-cret see-ing seem-ly sell-er sen-ate sense-less

sen-tence se-quel ser-mon ser-pent 'er-vice shad-ow shal-low shame-ful shape-less sharp-en shat-ter shear-ing shel-ter shep-herd shil-ling ship-wreck shock-ing shov-el show-er shut-ter sick-ness sig-nal si-lence siz-ew sin-ful sing-ing sin-gle sin-ner Si-ren sis-ter sit-ting skil-ful slan-der sla-vish sleep-er slip-per slop-py sloth-fail slug-gard

slum-ber smell-ing smug-gle smut-ty sneak-ing sol-ace sol-emn sol-id sor-did sor-row sor-ry sot-tish sound-ness spar-kle spar-row spat-ter speak-er speech-less spee-dy spin-dle spin-ner spir-it spit-tle spite-ful splint-er spo-ken sport-ing spot-less sprin-kle spun-gy squan-der squeam-ish sta-ble tam-mer sta-ple stat-ure stead-fast stee-ple steer-age

sti-fle still-ness stin-gy stir-rup stom-ach sto-ny stor-my sto-rv strick-en stri-king stub-born stu-dent sub-ject suc-cour suf-fer sul-len sum-mer sum-mons sun-day sap-per sure-ty sur-feit sur-name sur-plice swal-low swar-thy swear-ing sweep-ing sweet-en swell-ing sys-tem Ta-ble ta-lent tal-low tal-ly tame-ly ta-per tar-dy tar-tar

taste-less tat-tle taw-ny tail-or tem-per tem-pest tem-ple tempt er thank-ful thaw-ing there-fore thick-et think-ing thirs-ty thurs-day til-lage tim-ber tin-der ti-tle tor-ment to-tal tow-el town-ship trea-son trea-tise tri-umph troop-er tru-ant tues-day tu-lip tur-key tur-nip tu-tor twi-light ty-rant Um-pire un-cle u-sage ush-er

ut-most un-der up-right up-wards use-ful Va-grant vain-ly val-ley van-quish varn-ish ven-ture ver-dant ver-dict ves-try vic-tor vir-gin vir-tue vom-it voy-age vul-gar Wa-fer walk-er wal-nut wash-ing wa-ver way-ward. wea-ken weath-er wea-pon weep-ing weigh-ty wel-fare wheat-en whis-per whis-tle whole-some wick-ed wid-ow

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### SPELLING BOOK.

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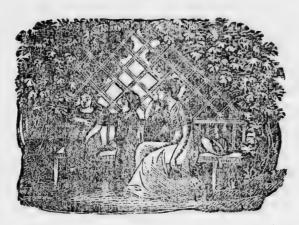
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ver 7-wa**rd** . wo-ful won-der wor-ship wrong-ful Year-ly

yel-low yeo-man yon-der young-er young-est youth-ful Zeal-ot zeal-ous zen-ith ze-phyr



## RURAL SCENERY &c.

## BEADING LESSONS IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING TWO SYLLABLES.

#### LESSON 1.

A lone-ly hut.
A love-ly seat.
A fer-tile vale.
A fruit-ful field.
A ver-dant lawn.
A sil-ver stream.
A wind-ing brook
The bi-ting frost.
0

A fros-ty night.
A gen-tle rain.
A whist-ling wind
A beat-ing storm.
A lof-ty spire.
A bar-ren waste.
A large gar-den.

#### LESSON 2.

A	leaf-y grove.
$\mathbf{A}$	glas-sy lake.
	rap-id riv-er.
T	he bit-ter blasts.
A	dew-v morn.

A howl-ing tem-pest.

A sul-try day.
The ri-sing hill.
The dri-ving sleet.
A heav-y show-er.
A strong gale.
A pure foun-tain.

A no-ble man-sion.
A hil-ly coun-try.
The ru-ral walk.
A fine or-chard
A rich pas-ture.

A swell-ing tor-rent.
The blight-ing winds.
The fra-grant flow-ers.
The sab-bath bell.

#### LESSON 3.

A cool-ing breeze.
A win-ter's eve.
A fine night.
An a-ged oak.
A hard win-ter.
The lof-ty pine.
The bleat-ing sheep.
The din-ner horn.
A sum-mer morn.
A gloo-my day.
A pleas-ant ride.
The scent-ed herbs.

The low-ing kine.
The wind-ing path.
The hol-low tree.
The fruit-ful field.
The lof-ty hill.
A love-ly jaunt.
A fine pros-pect.
The red squir-rel.
An A-pril show-er.
A cloud-less sky.
A weep-ing wil-low.
A fruit-ful au-tumn.



## THE COW, &c.

Note.—Some teachers, in order to excite emulation, put their scholars to read in classes; and, for the convenience of such, the following Lessons are a vided by figures into small portions.

#### LESSON 4.

1. If you are ver-y good, and say your les-sons well the morning, we will, if it keeps fine, go in-to the gar-der where you shall help me to sow some flow-er seeds, and look at the man who is work-ing there.

for your are ve-ry

3. The beripe of make ni the Cowfresh mi

4. Cu milk; I food, if v

5. Las see the lamoth-ers take their sup-per.

6. But the field ish their of man.

7. He vide well e-nough its moth-

8. The is of grea made, bit the poor ma-ny of

9. Far know ho their farm will find and noth

rent. winds. ow-ers.

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their scholars i g Lessons are

ons well thi the gar-der er seeds, an 2. You can al-so look at the cook, who is get-ting peas for your din-ner, which you, and your broth-ers and sis-ters are ve-ry fond of.

3. The cher-ries be-gin to look ve-ry red, and will soon be ripe e-nough to mix with the cur-rants, when they will make nice tarts for sup-per, with a lit-tle new milk from the Cow, from whom we may have ma-ny good things; fresh milk, rich cream, nice but-ter and cheese.

4. Cus-tards, and most kinds of pud-dings, are made with milk; I can-not tell what chil-dren would do for proper

food, if we had not Cow's milk.

5. Last sum-mer, you know, how pleas-ed you were to see the lit-tle calves play-ing a-bout in the fields with their moth-ers, though you thought, when you saw them go to take their moth-ers' milk, they would not leave you a-ny sup-per.

6. But, my dear, the good God who gave the beasts of the field for our use, also gave them the means to nourish their young, and yet have e-nough to spare for the use

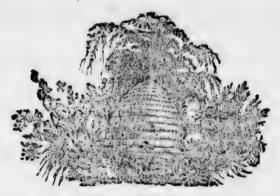
of man.

7. He who has made noth-ing in vain, took care to provide well for both man and beast; for when the calf is old e-nough to feed on the grass, it does not want so much of its moth-er's milk.

8. The calf has no wool on, like the sheep, but the skin is of great use, and made in-to leath-er, of which shoes are made, bind-ings for books and oth-er things; so you find the poor beasts are of use e-ven after they are dead, for

ma-ny of them give us both food and rai-ment.

9. Farm-ers should use their cat-tle kind-ly, for I do not know how they could do with-out them in the cul-ture of their farms, or find food for their wives and chil-dren. You will find dai-ly, as you read, that all God's works are good, and noth-ing is made in vain.



THE BEES, &c.

LESSON 5.

1. I was glad to see you, my dear girl, so much pleased last night with the good farmer, and his daughter who gave you such nice fruit and new milk. How sweet it seemed after your walk, to sit down and en-joy such a sum-mer re-past.

2. While the weath-er is fine, we will of-ten, af-ter you have read your book, and done well at your nee-dle, go and see Miss May, who keeps her fath-er's house, and tends the

poul-try.

3. You know she told you she would give you a pair of pret-ty chick-ens, and I will buy two or three more, then

you shall feed and take care of them at home.

4. She also told you she would shew you the bees the next time you went, and you should, at the proper sea-son, see them take a hive. What a pit-y it is, that for the sake of their hon-ey, ma-ny of the poor bees are kill-ed, af-ter they have work-ed so hard, and toil-ed so long, to cull the sweets from flow-ers and herbs.

5. Poor things, it is hard that a-ny of them should suf-fer for giv-ing such rich and use-ful food for man. Some years a-go, al-most all the bees in a hive were kill-ed, when it

was to be ta-ken for the sake of the hon-ey.

6. But of late years, a meth-od has been found of ta-king the hon-ey from the hives, with-out caus-ing the death of so ma-ny use-ful in-sects which may live to gath-er more sweets, and take to some oth-er hiv

hives a they go near-ly not soo

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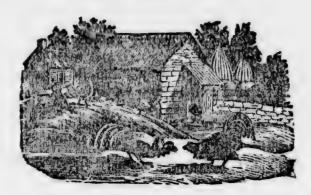
2. It ken wi you wo noise.

3. The bet-ter yard so when chick-e

some to ed with girls w

5. It

7. You must be care-ful when you go near where bechives are, for, if you play a-bout and trou-ble the bees, as they go in and out, they will sting you, and their sting is near-ly as bad as that of a wasp; and I sup-pose you will not soon for-get the wasp which stung you the oth-er day.



## THE FARM YARD.

LESSON 6.

1. When we were walk-ing late-ly, you seem-ed ve-ry much to ad-mire the nice pea-cock which was spread-ing

its gau-dy tail to the sun.

2. It look-ed ve-ry hand-some, but you must not be taken with out-side beau-ty, for were you to hear it scream, you would won-der so pret-ty a bird could make so harsh a noise.

3. The ducks, the geese, and the chick-ens, are all much bet-ter to eat than that fine bird which walks a-bout the yard so proud-ly; some-times the pea-chicks are kill-ed when young, but they are not so white and sweet as a chick-en.

4. The com-mon farm-yard poul-try, though not so handsome to look at, are far more use-ful, as we are of-ten pleased with a few fresh eggs at break-fast. Lit-tle boys and girls would of-ten be with-out pud-dings for their din-ners, if the hens did not fur-nish plen-ty of eggs.

5. It is very pant to see a yard full of fine poul.

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of ta-king death of a-er more try, the hens with their chick-ens, al-ways seen so bu-sy scratch-ing a-bout for lit-tle grubs and in-sects, which they

are ve-ry fond of.

6. The ducks are not hap-py un-less they have a pond near, where they may swim a-bout, and dive in the wa-ter for the in-sects they like best. It is ve-ry pleas-ing to watch them, and see how mer-ry they seem, and hear what a quack-ing they make, if they hap-pen to find a-ny fly or weed that pleas-es them.

7. The geese most-ly ram-ble out on the com-mon, if there is one near, but they come home with their gos-lings at night to the yard, where they know they shall get a good

sup-per, and be safe du-ring the night.

8. Thus you find that all birds and beasts soon know where they are well ta-ken care of and fed; and though ma-ny are kill-ed to sup-ply the wants of man, yet such as es-cape are, or ought to be, well fed and kept warm.



OF FISHES, &c.

LESSON 7.

1. When we were talk-ing the oth-er day, a-bout the pret ty lambs and birds, you ask-ed me where the fish-es liv-ed, and want-ed to know how they walk-ed, as you could not see a-ny legs they had got.

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a pond e wa-ter to watch what a ny fly or

mon, if gos-lings t a good

n know though such as 2. But though they do not walk, they can move a-bout ve-ry quick-ly, which is call-ed swim-ming, and the lit-tle fins you ob-serve as-sist them in get-ting for-ward through the wa-ter.

3. Some fish live in ponds, some in riv-ers, oth-ers in lakes, but the great-est num-ber of fish is in the sea; all which you may read of, when you are a-ble to tell all the

large words you will meet with.

4. Then you will read with sur-prise and won-der a-bout the great whales, how men go a great dis-tance in ships to catch them, and what a la-bour and trou-ble it is to take them; but the oil they yield well re-pays the peo-ple who

are at the ex-pence of send-ing men so far.

5. There are a great ma-ny fish in the sea fit to eat, the ta-king of which em-ploys a large num-ber of peo-ple who go out in boats, and ve-ry of-ten they are in their boats on the wa-ter all night. The peo-ple who live by fish-ing most-ly have their hou-ses near the sea-side, and when they can-not ven-ture out to sea they em-ploy their time in mend-ing their nets.

6. You will be great-ly pleas-ed when you can read the ac-count of all the fish-es, birds and beasts, that are in your sis-ter's book. You shall read it as soon as you can.

7. No per-son can tell what he is read-ing a-bout if he can-not say the words in a prop-er man-ner; there-fore be care-ful and at-tend to your book. Pro-nounce your letters right, and you will soon be a-ble to read in books that will both a-muse and in-struct you.

the prets liv-ed, ould not



## THE SQUIRREL.

LESSON S.

1. You must take great care of the pret-ty lit-tle squir-rel which you have got as a pre-sent, and be sure to feed it ev-e-ry day. It loves nuts, and will crack them as well as you can, and, with its lit-tle paws pick them out ve-ry neat-ly.

2. You know squir-rels love to be in the woods, where some of them skip from tree to tree as live-ly as birds. In this coun-try there are ma-ny sorts, such as the fly-ing squir-rel, the ground squir-rel, al-so the red, grey, and black.

3. In Eng-land there are on-ly the red and grey, both of which are ve-ry pret-ty, and have fine bush-y tails which turn o-ver their backs, and when they sit up-on their hind legs, ap-pear o-ver their heads.

4. If you no-tice the lit-tle crea-ture when it eats, you will see how pret-ty it looks; but you must take care, for it will bite: its teeth are ve-ry sharp, or it could not, with so much ease, crack the nuts.

5. Some peo-ple put their squir-rels in a cage that keeps turn-ing round, so the poor thing is al-ways climb-ing but nev-er gets a-ny high-er; it is hard to tor-ment it in such

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a way, and I do not think there can be a-ny pleas-ure in look-ing at an ob-ject which is al-ways mo-ving in vain. Yet, some de-gree of mo-tion would tend to keep the squirel in health.



THE LAMBS, &c.

LESSON 9.

1. You ask-ed me to tell you a-bout the pret-ty lambs you saw frisk-ing in the fields, when you were out with your nurse for a walk. They look-ed so gen-tle and harmless you want-ed me to get you one to play with at home.

2. But that would not be do-ing a kind-ness to the poor crea-ture, for it would soon grow too big to have in the nouse, and then it would have to be kill-ed. Lit-tle lambs when they grow up will be great sheep, and sheep the butch-ers kill for us to eat, and the flesh is call-ed mut-ton.

3. It may seem cru-el to you that such pret-ty crea-tures has the sheep and lambs are, should be kill-ed for man's use, yet the great and good God gave them for our food. Were

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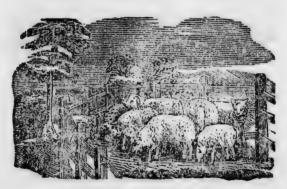
at keeps o-ing but t in such they all to live, there would not be grass e-nough to feed them, so when they are fat they are slain: their flesh is eat-en, their skin dress-ed and made into parch-ment for the

law-yers to write on, and for ma-ny oth-er u-ses.

4. Of the lamb's skin, which is thin-ner and soft er, ladies' gloves are made; and it is of-ten u-sed in-stead of kid skins for the up-per part of la-dies' and chil-dren's shoes. The wool of both is card-ed, spun, and wo-ven in-to ma-ny sorts of use-ful clo-thing; some wove in-to broad-cloth, stuffs, blank-ets, flan-nels and a great ma-ny things, to clothe and keep warm the hu-man race, who must al-low the poor sheep to be one of the most use-ful of crea-tures.

5. A great num-ber of socks are al-so made of woo, as are car-pets, and a great deal of wool is spun ve-ry fine for la-dies' work. Your sis-ter, you know, late-ly work-ed the pret ty rug we have for the tea-urn, and the great rug on the draw-ing room hearth; all the fine wor-sted she u-sed while work-ing them, was made from the wool of the sheep

dy-ed to the col-ours want-ed.



THE SHEEP.

LESSON 10.

1. Laz-y sheep, pray tell me why
In the pleas-ant fields you lie,
Eat-ing grass, and dai-sies white,
F'rom the morn-ing till the night?
Ev'ry thing can some-thing do,
But tell me of what use are you?

w

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- 2. Nay, my lit-tle mas-ter, nay,
  Do not serve me so, I pray;
  Don't you see the wool that grows
  On my back, to make you clothes?
  Cold, and ve-ry cold you'd get,
  If I did not give you it.
- 3. True, it seems a pleas-ant thing,
  To nip the dai-sies in the spring;
  But ma-ny chil-ly nights I pass
  On the cold, and dew-y grass,
  Or pick a scan-ty din-ner where
  All the com-mon's brown and bare.
- 4. Then the farm-er comes at last
  When the mer-ry spring is past,
  And cuts Ty wool-ly coat a-way
  To warm you in the win-ter's day;
  Lit-tle mas-ter, this is why
  In the pleas-ant fields I lie.

# WORDS OF TWO SYLLABLES HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE SECOND.

Ab-hor	ad-just	a-lert	ap-ply
ab-jure	ad-mit	a-live	ap-point
a-bove	a-dorn	al-lege	ap-proach
ab-solve	ad-vance	al-lot	ap-prove
ab-surd	ad-vice	al-lure	a-rise
ac-cept	ad-vise	al-ly	ar-raign
ac-count	af-fair	a-loft	ar-rest
ac-cuse	af-flict	a-lone	as-cend
ac-quit	a-fraid	a-long	a-shore
ac-quire	a-gain	a-maze	as-sault
ad-dress	ag-gress	a-mend	as-sent
ad-here	ag-grieve	a-mong	as-sert
ad-journ	a-go	ap-peal	as-sume
ad-jure	a-las	ap-pease	a-stray
			web,

a-tone at-tend at-tire at-tract a-vail a-vast a-venge a-verse a-vert a-void a-vow aus-tere a-wake Bap-tize be-cause be-come be-fore be-hold be-lieve be-neath be-nign be-quest be-seem be-set be-sides be-siege be-spoke be-speak be-stow be-tide be-times be-tray be-wail be-ware be-witch be-yond blas-pheme block-ade bom-bard bu-reau

Cal-cine ca-nal ca-price ca-ress ca-rouse cas-cade ce-ment co-here col-lect cam-paign com-bine com-mand com-mend com-mit com-mode com-mune com-mute com-pact com-pare com-pel com-pile com-plain com-plete com-ply com-port com-pose com-pound com-press com-pute con-ceal con-cede con-ceit con-ceive con-cern con-cise con-clude con-coct con-cur con-demn con-dense

con-dign con-dole con-duce con-fer con-fess con-fine con-form con-fuse con-fute con-geal con-joint con-jure con-nect con-nive con-sign con-sist con-spire con-strain con-straint con-struct con-sult con-sume con-tain con-tempt con-tend con-tract con-vene con-vert con-vey con-vince con-vulse cor-rect cor-rupt De-base de-bate de-bauch de-cay de-ceive

de-claim

de-cline

de-coy de-cree de-cry de-duct de-fame de-fect de-fence de-fend de-fer de-fine de-form de-grade de-gree de-ject de-lay de-light de-lude de-mand de-mur de-mure de-note de-nounce de-part de-pend de-plore de-port de-pose de-prave de-prive de-pute `de-ride de-sert de-serve de-sign de-sire de-sist des-pair des-pite de-tach de-tain

rle-tect de-ter de-vise de-volv de-vote de-vou de-vou dif-fuse di-gest di-gres di-late di-rect dis-arn dis-bui dis-cer dis-cha dis-cla dis-clo dis-cou dis-cre dis-cus dis-dai dis-eas dis-gra dis-gu dis-gu dis-joi dis-lik dis-ma dis-ma dis-mi dis-mo dis-ow dis-pa dis-pe dis-pe

dis-pe

dis-pla

dis-ple

dis-po

de-tect de-ter de-vise de-volve de-vote de-vour de-vout dif-fuse di-gest di-gress di-late di-rect dis-arm dis-burse dis-cern dis-charge dis-claim dis-close dis-course dis-creet dis-cuss dis-dain dis-ease dis-grace dis-guise dis-gust dis-join dis-like dis-mast dis-may dis-miss dis-mount dis-own dis-pand dis-pel dis-pense dis-perse dis-play dis-please dis-pose

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dis-praise dis-sect dis-solve dis-til dis-tinct dis-tort dis-tract dis-tress dis-turb dis-use di-verge di-vert di-vest di-vide di-vine di-vorce di-vulge dra-goon Ef-face ef-fect e-ject e-lapse e-late e-lect e-lude em-balm em-bark em-brace em-ploy en-chant en-close en-dear en-dite en-dorse en-due en-dure en-force en-gross en-hance en-join

en-joy en-large en-rich en-sue en-treat e-quip e-rase e-rect es-cort e-vade e-vent e-voke ex-act ex-ceed ex-cept ex-change ex-cise ex-clude ex-empt ex-hale ex-hort ex-ist ex-pect ex-pense ex-pire ex-plode ex-port ex-press ex-tend ex-tinct ex-tort ex-treme ex-ude ex-ult Fer-ment for-bear for-bid fore-bode fore-go fore-know

fore-shew fore-see fore-warn for-sake forth-with ful-fil Ga-zette gen-teel gro-tesque Im-bibe im-bue im-mense im-merse im-pair im-peach im-pel im-plant im-plore im-ply im-port im-pose im-print im-pure im-pute in-cite in-clude in-crease in-cur in-deed in-duce in-fect in-fer in-firm in-flame in-flict in-form in-ject in-quire in-sane in-sert

pro-vide Ne-glect pre-cede in-snare in-spect O-bev pre-clude pro-voke pre-dict ob ject pur-loin in-spire o-blige pre-fer in-stall pur-sue ob-lique pre-fix in-still pur-suit pre-judge in-struct ob-scure Re-bel in-tend ob-serve pre-mise re-build ob-struct pre-pare re-buke in-ter in-trigue ob-tain pre-sage re-call in-trude oc-cur pre-scribe re-cant in-vade pre-sent re-cede op-pose re-ceipt in-veigh or-dain pre-serve out-bid pre-side in-vent re-ceive out-do in-vest pre-sume re-cess re-charge in-vite out-grow pre-tence in-volve out-leap pre-tend re-cite out-right re-claim in-ure pre-text Ja-pan pre-vail re-cline out-run jo-cose out-shine pre-vent re-coil out-strip La-ment pro-ceed re-coin pro-claim lam-poon out-walk re-cord Ma-chine out-weigh pro-cure re-count. pro-duce' main-tain out-wit re-course ma-lign pro-fane Par-take re-cruit pa-trol pro-fess ma-ture re-cur per-form pro-found re-deem mis-chance per-fume pro-fuse re-dound mis-count re-dress mis-deed per-haps pro-ject mis-give per-mit pro-long re-duce per-plex re-fer mis-judge pro-mote mis-lav per-sist pro-mulge re-fit re-flect mis-lead per-spire pro-nounce per-suade re-flow mis-name pro-pel re-form mis-place per-tain pro-pose per-vade pro-pound mis-print re-tract re-frain mis-rule per-verse pro-rogue pro-tect re-fresh mis-take per-vert pe-ruse pro-test re-fund mis-trust re-fuse mo-lest pro-tract pos-sess re-fute pro-trude mo-rose post-pone

re-gain re-gale re-gard re-gret re-hear re-ject re-joice re-join re-lapse re-late re-lax re-lay re-lease re-lent re-lief re-lieve re-light re-ly re-main re-man re-mark re-mind re-miss re-mors re-mote re-move re-mou re-new re-noun re-now re-pair re-past re-pay re-peal re-peat re-pel re-pent re-pine

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re-gret	re-press
re-hear	re-prieve
re-ject	re-print
re-joice	re-proach
re-join	re-proof
re-lapse	re-prove
re-late	re-pulse
re-lax	re-pute
re-lay	re-quest
re-lease	re-quire
re-lent	re-quite
re-lief	re-scind
re-lieve	re-serve
re-light	re-sign
re-ly	re-sist
re-main	re-solve
re-mand	re-store
re-mark	re-tain
re-mind	re-tard
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re-morse	re-treat
re-mote	re-turn
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un-dress un-fair un-fold un-hinge un-hook u-nica un-just un-known un-lace un-like un-load un-lock un-man un-mask un-paid un-ripe un-seen un-say un-shod un-sound un-spent un-stop un-taught un-tie un-true un-twist un-wise un-voke up-braid up-hold u-surp Where-as with-al with-in with-draw with-hold with-out with-stand Your-self

## INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE SYLLABLES.

## OF OUR CREATOR, &c.

LESSON 21.

1. Our parents are very good to us, but God is bet-ter than our parents, and he has done more for us. He gave us our parents and every thing we have.

2. He made the sun, moon, and stars; the earth, and the sky; wa-ter, trees and flow-ers; birds and beasts, fish-es and

in-sects; and men, wo-men and chil-dren.

3. He has made us more ex-cel-lent than the beasts, for he has giv-en us a soul. It is our soul that knows God, and that he is good, and wise, and pow-er-ful. The beasts do not know God, nor the things which he has made; if we were to tell them, they would not un-der-stand us.

4. Our souls learn and know a great ma-ny things which the beasts can-not learn. Our bo-dies will die, and when we are laid in the grave, worms will de-stroy our flesh, and our bones will crum-ble into dust. But our souls are im-mor-

tal, they can nev-er die.

5. God or-ders ev-e-ry thing. He keeps us a-live, and he makes us die when he pleas-es. There is noth-ing which he can-not do. He sees us where-e-ver we are, by night as well as by day; and he knows all that we do and say and think. There is noth-ing which he does not know.

## THE BIBLE, &c.

LESSON 12.

1. We must love to read the bi-ble; it is the most ex-cellent and beau-ti-ful of all books.—God him-self com-manded good men to write it. There we read of all the great and good things God has done for us, and for all peo-ple; how just, and wise, and pow-er-ful he is; and what we must do to serve and please him.

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st ex-celm-mandgreat and ple; how must do 2. There too we read of Christ, the Son of God, who came into the world to save sin-ners, such as we all are by nature and practice.—He was gentle and patient when he was troubled and ill-used; he was kind to all persons, even to them who were unkind to him; and when wick-ed men were just going to kill him, he prayed to his Fath-er to forgive them.

3. When we have read, or heard a-bout Christ, who he was, and what great things he has done for us, we ought to love him, and be thank-ful to him, and try to be like him.

4. Make haste to learn to read, and try to un-der-stand the mean-ing of what you read; love to learn your du-ty and to do it; then you will be a-ble to read the bi-ble, and you will love to read it. There are ma-ny things in it which you can un-der-stand now, though you are so young. When you are old-er and wi-ser you will un-der-stand it bet-ter; and, if you are good, you will de-light in it more and more.

### DISOBEDIENCE.

#### LESSON 13.

1. Chil-dren should al-ways do what their pa-rents or teach-ers de-sire them; nei-ther should they re-fuse till they have rea-son from them for what they are bid, be-cause, it may not be at all times pro-per to give a rea-son, and they might not un-der-stand it, if it were giv-en.

2. Ed-mund Wil-ful was no-ted for not do-ing as his parents told him; when his fath-er and moth-er told him not to do a-ny thing, he did not mind their com-mands, but would do it ve-ry soon af-ter; be-sides this, he al-ways want-ed to know the rea-son why he was not to do it. We shall soon see what be-fel him from his not mind-ing what was said to him.

3. One fros-ty morn-ing, as Ed-mund was just set-ting off for school, his fath-er de-si-red him not to go on the icc. But Ed-mund, as was u-su-al with him, quite for-got this com-mand by the time he came to the pond. The wa-ter was fro-zen o-ver with ve-ry thin ice, but Ed-mund did not

know this, and ran on it, with-out once think-ing of what his fath-er had said.

4. But his fath-er had kept af-ter him at a dis-tance, and now, seeing his son in such dan-ger, call-ed out to him, "Ed-mund! Ed-mund! come off the ice." "Why, fath-er?" said he; but be-fore his fath-er could tell him the rea-son, he fell through, and was drown-ed.

5. There was a lit-tle girl who did not mind what was said to her, for some-times she would get up-on the win dow seat, and be in dan-ger of fall-ing out of the win-dow: at oth-er times she would stand so near the fire, as to be in dan-ger of set-ting her frock on fire, or of be-ing scald-ed by the boil-ing wa-ter in the tea ket-tle.

6. One day she climb-ed on the back of the nurse's chair who ri-sing up to fol-low a lit-tle boy that was at play with a dog, the chair fell up-on her, and she hurt her head ve-ry much a-gainst the floor.

7. Jane Care-less was ri-ding one day in a wag-gon with her mam-ma, who call-ed ma-ny times to her, and told her not to lean o-ver the side of the wag-gon, but she paid no re-gard to what her moth-er said.

8. At length, when the wag-gon wheel was go-ing o-ver a stone, out fell poor Jane; she was ve-ry bad-ly hurt, and it was a long time be-fore she was well.

## OF ORDER IN AFFAIRS, &c.

#### EESSON 14.

1. You have gone through your book, you say, and want a new les-son. Ve-ry well, I will give you one soon, but first go and put a-way with care the book you have just read o-ver; that is not to be thrown a-way be-cause you have got a new one.

2. Now, you think you know it all, but you may for-get part; and will want to read it a-gain. Be-sides, some of your play-mates may not have such a book, and per-haps they would like to bor-row it from you.

3. We en-joy a great deal of pleas-ure our-selves in giv

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ves in giv

ing oth-ers pleas-ure; and those things which we can-not give, we may and ought to lend to per-sons of care and pru-dence.

4. O! I can-not find my book, or my hat, is the common com-plaint of ma-ny lit-tle boys and girls, and they run a-bout the house making a great noise, and prov-ing a pest to all a-round them, be-cause they have not put things

in their prop-er pla-ces.

5. Al-ways when you read, you should try to learn some-thing. If you hur-ry through a whole book at one les-son, with-out this, it will do you no good. If you have now learn-ed to put all things in their pla-ces, and to mind where they are, you have learn-ed what will help to make you ea-sy and use-ful through life.

## OF LYING, AND OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

LESSON 15.

1. Do you know what it is to tell a lie? It is to say what is not true, ei-ther to hide a fault, or to make a jest of a-ny one. Ly-ing is a vice you should be care-ful to a-void, be-cause, if you are once known to be a li-ar, no per-son will be-lieve a word you say.

2. A lit-tle boy, whose name was John, was so much in the practice of tell-ing lies that he of-ten came to much harm from this e-vil ha-bit. A stout boy, of whom he had been tell-ing some false-hoods, one day way-laid him on his re-turn from school, and gave him a se-vere beat-ing.

3. He made his com-plaint to the mas-ter when he came to school again, but John had so of-ten said what was not true, that the mas-ter did not be-lieve him. From this time he be-gan to see the ill ef-fects of tell-ing lies, and was ve-ry care-ful in fu-ture to say noth-ing but what was truth.

4. Once, when I was in the back-woods, I saw men logging on new ground with a yoke of ox-en, and there was a ve-ry large log which the ox-en could not draw, though they tried to do it with all their might.

5. At this the man who was driving got an-gry, and beat

the poor ox-en with a large stick, of-ten stri-king them on the horns, which seem-ed to pain them ve-ry much.

6. At other times, in the front town-ships, I have seen hor-ses u-sed ve-ry bad-ly; not that they were do-ing a-ny harm, but be-cause they could not know the lan-guage of their mas-ters. Hence they were beat-en on the head, be-tween the ears, with the large end of a whip, which was like-ly as pain-ful to them, as it would be to ox-en to strike them on the horns.

7. Now, all such conduct as this shews plain-ly the absence of a hu-mane tem-per. Nev-er trust your-self in the pow-er of a per-son who can thus a-buse dumb beasts, for he would most like-ly ill use hu-man be-ings if they crossed his de-signs, and he could do so with e-qual safe-ty to his per-son.

8. God takes care for ox-en, and he no doubt marks the man or boy, who, from ca-price, bad-ly ex-erts a pow-er with which he proves un-fit to be trust-ed. It is the du-ty of all to be gen-tle in their con-duct, and to give those creatures that de-pend up-on them a prop-er degree of food, to pre-pare shel-ter from the ex-treme cold of win-ter, and to see that, in all re-spects, they are kind-ly ta-ken care of



PRAYER.

LESSON 16.

Ere the morn-ing's bu-sy ray
Call you to your work a-way;
Ere the si-lent eve-ning close
Your wea-ried eyes in sweet repose;

To lift your heart and voice in pray-er Be your first and la-test care.

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- 2. He, to whom the pray-er is due
  From heav-en, his throne, shall smile on you;
  An-gels sent by him shall tend
  Your dai-ly la-bour to be-friend,
  And their night-ly vi-gils keep
  To guard you in the hour of sleep.
- 3. When through the peace-ful par-ish swells
  The mu-sic of the Sab-bath bells,
  Du-ly tread the sa-cred road
  Which leads you to the house of God;
  The bles-sing of the Lamb is there,
  And "God is in the midst of her."
- 4. And oh! where'-er your days be past;
  And oh! how-e'er your lot be cast,
  Still think on Him whose eye sur-veys,
  Whose hand is o-ver all your ways;
  A-broad, at home, in weal, or woe,
  That ser-vice, which to heav-en you owe,
  That boun-den ser-vice du-ly pay,
  And God will bless you ev'ry day.
- 5. He only to the heart can give Peace and true pleas-ure while you live; He on-ly, when you yield your breath, Can guide you through the vale of death.

He can, he will, from out the dust, Raise the blest spir-its of the just; Heal ev'ry wound, hush ev'ry fear; From ev'ry eye wipe ev'ry tear; And place them where dis-tress is o'er, And pleas-ures dwell for ev-er-more.

## PART III.

WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS TWO, AND ACCENTED ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

> OBSERVE, tial and cial sound like shal. tion, cion, scion like shun, tian, scian like shan, tient, cient like shent, cious, scious like shus, science, tience like shence. gion, geon like jun.

Ac-tion an-cient auc-tion Cap-tious cau-tion cau-tious con-science con-scious Dic-tion dun-geon Fac-tion fac-tious fric-tion func-tion Gra-cious Junc-tion Le-gion lo-tion

Man-sion mar-tial men-tion mer-sion mis-sion mo-tion Na-tion no-tion Op-tion Par-tial pas-sion pa-tience pa-tient pen-sion por-tion pre-cious pres-sion Quo-tient ......

Re-gion Sanc-tion sec-tion spa-cious spe-cial spe-cious sta-tion sur-geon Ten-sion ter-tian trac-tion Unc-tion Vec-tion ven-tion ver-sion vi-cious

WORD

Abab-r ab-s ab-s ac-c ac-c ac-ti ac-ti ad-a ad-e ad-j ad-v af-fa af-fl ag-g ag-g ag-g ag-0 al-de al-ial-pl al-tiaman-a an-c an-e an-g an-ian-ian-n an-ti ap-p

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## WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, HAVING THE ACCENT ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE.

Ab-la-tive ab-ro-gate ab-so-lute ab-sti-nence ac-ci-dent ac-cu-rate ac-tu-al ac-tu-ate ad-a-mant ad-e-quate ad-jec-tive ad-vo-cate af-fa-ble af-flu-ence ag-gran-dize ag-gra-vate ag-gre-gate ag-o-ny al-der-man al-i-ment al-pha-bet al-ti-tude am-pu-tate an-ar-chy an-ces-tor an-ec-dote an-gri-ly an-i-mal an-i-mate an-nu-al an-ti-dote ap-pe-tite ap-po-site ar-a-ble ar-bi-trate ar-chi-tect ar-den-cy

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ar-gu-ment ar-ro-gance ar-te-ry ar-ti-cle ar-ti-fice at-mos-phere at-ti-tude at-tri-bute av-a-rice au-di-ble au-di-tor av-e-nue av-er-age au-thor-ize Bar-ba-rism . bash-ful-ly ben-e-fit blame-a-ble blas-phe-mous bois-ter-ous brev-i-tv bri-be-ry bul-ki-ness buoy-an-cy bur-gla-ry bus-i-ness Cal-cu-late cal-en-dar cal-um-ny can-di-date can-is-ter can-ni-bal can-o-py ca-pa-ble cap-i-tal car-pen-ter: cas-u-al

cat-a-logue

cat-a-ract cat-e-chism cel-e-brate cel-e-ry cen-tu-ry cer-ti-fy chan-cel-lor change-a-ble char-ac-ter cher-u-bim chil-li-ness choc-o-late chron-i-cle cir-cu-late cir-cu-lar cit-i-zen civ-il-ize clam-or-ous clean-li-ness cler-gy-man clum-si-ness cod-i-cil co-gen-cv cog-ni-zance col-o-ny com-fort-er com-pa-ny com-pe-tence com-ple-ment com-pli-ment com-pro-mise con-fi-dent con-se-crate con-se-quence con-so-nant con-sti-tute con-ti-nent o-tol con-tra-ry

cor-pu-lence cost-li-ness cov-e-nant cov-et-ous coun-sel-lor coun-te-nance coun-ter-feit coun-ter-part coun-ter-pane court-e-sy craft-i-ly cra-zi-ness cred-i-ble cred-it-or cred-u-lous crim-in-al crit-i-cise crit-i-cism croc-o-dile cru-ci-fv cu-cum-ber cul-pa-ble cul-ti-vate cum-ber-some cur-so-ry cus-to-dy cyl-in-der Dain-ti-ly de-cen-cv dec-o-rate ded-i-cate def-er-ence def-in-ite del-e-gate del-i-cate dem-a-gogue dep-re-cate dep-u-ty der-o-gate des-o-late

des-pe-rate des-pot-ism det-ri-ment dex-ter-ous di-a-dem di-a-logue dif-fi-cult dig-ni-fy dil-i-gent dis-ci-pline dis-lo-cate dis-mal-ly dis-pu-tant dis-si-pate dis-so-nance div-i-dend doc-u-ment dole-ful-ly dra-pe-ry drow-si-lv drud-ge-ry du-el-ist du-pli-cate du-ra-ble du-ti-ful Ea-si-ly eat-a-ble eb-o-ny ec-sta-cy ed-i-ble ed-i-fy ed-it-or ed-u-cate ef-fi-gy e-go-tism el-e-gance el-e-gy el-e-ment el-e-phant cl-e-vate

el-o-quence em-a-nate em-i-grant em-i-nence emp-ti-ness em-u-late en-e-my en-er-gy en-mi-ty en-ter-prise ep-i-cure ep-i-gram ep-i-taph ep-i-thet e-qua-bly e-qual-ize e-qui-nox e-qui-ty es-ti-mate eu-cha-rist ev-i-dence ex-cel-lence ex-e-crate ex-e-cute ex-er-cise ex-i-gence ex-o-dus ex-pe-dite ex-qui-site Fab-ri-cate fab-u-lous fac-to-ry fac-ul-ty faith-ful-ly fal-la-cy fal-si-fy fal-si-ty fam-i-ly fan-ci-ful fas-ci-nate

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fron

fru-g

fu-gi

fu-m

fu-ne

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fur-tl

Gal-

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gau-d

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fa-vour-ite fear-ful-ly fea-si-bly fel-o-ny fem-in-ine fer-til-ize fer-ven-cy fes-ti-val fi-nal-ly fi-ne-ry fin-i-cal firm-a-ment fla-gran-cy flat-te-ry flex-i-ble fluc-tu-ate flu-en-cy fop-pe-ry for-ci-ble ford-a-ble for-feit-ure for-ti-fy for-ti-tude for-tu-nate fra-gran-cy fraud-u-lent fre-quen-cy friv-o-lous front-is-piece fru-gal-ly fu-gi-tive fu-mi-gate fu-ne-ral fur-ni-ture fur-ther-more Gal-le-ry gar-den-er gau-di-ness gen-er-al ren-ar-ous

gen-e-sis gen-tle-man gen-u-ine gid-di-ness gloom-i-ness glo-ri-fy gov-er-nance grace-ful-ly grad-u-al gran-a-ry grate-ful-ly grat-i-fy grav-i-ty greed-i-ness Har-bin-ger har-mo-nize haugh-ti-ness heart-i-ly hea-then-ism heav-i-ness hes-i-tate his-to-ry ho-li-nes home-li-nees hom-i-cide hope-ful-ly hor-ri-ble hos-pi-tal hur-ri-cane hus-band-ry hyp-o-crite hap-pi-ness hard-i-hood her-ald-ry I-dol-ize ig-no-rant im-i-tate im-mi-nent im-ple-ment im-pu-dence

in-ci-dent in-di-cate in-do-lence in-dus-try in-fa-my in-fan-cy in-fer-ence in-fi-del in-fi-nite in-flu-ence in-ju-ry in-mo-cence. in-no-vate in-so-lence in-sti-tute in-stru-ment in-tel-lect in-ter-course in-ter-est in-ter-val in-ti-mate in-tri-cate 1-vo-rv Jeop-ar-dy ju-bi-lee jus-ti-fy ju-ve-nile Kna-ve-ry knot-ti-ness La-cer-ate lat-i-tude lau-da-bly lax-i-ty le-gal-ize leth-ar-gy lib-er-ato lev-i-ty li-a-bla lib-er-ty li-bra-ry

lig-a-ment lit-er-al lit-i-gate lof-ti-ness lone-li-ness low-li-ness lu-dic-rous lu-min-ous lu-na-cy iux-u-ry Mag-ni-fy mag-ni-tude main-te-nance man-i-fest man-i-fold nan-li-ness man-u-script mar-gin-al mar-in-er mar-i-time mar-tyr-dom mar-vel-lous mas-cu-line mas-sa-cre med-i-cal med-i-cine med-i-tate mel-o-dy mem-o-ry mer-chan-dize mer-ci-ful mes-sen-ger might-i-ly min-er-al min-is-ter mir-a-cle mis-chiev-ous mis-cre-ant mis-e-ry mit-i-gate

mock-e-ry mod-er-ate mod-u-late mon-ar-chy mon-u-ment mor-al-ize mor-tal-ly mor-ti-fy mourn-ful-ly mul-ti-ply mul-ti-tude mur-der-er mus-cu-lar mu-ta-ble mu-til-ate mu-ti-ny mu-tu-al mys-te-ry Nar-ra-tive nat-u-ral nav-i-gate nau-se-ate need-ful-ly neg-a-tive neg-li-gent nom-in-ate no-ta-ble no-ti-fy nul-li-ty nu-mer-ous Ob-du-rate ob-lo-quy ob-so-lete ob-sta-cle ob-stin-ate ob-vi-ate oc-cu-py o-dor-ous op-er-ate op-po-site

op-u-lence or-a-cle o"-a-tor or-din-ance or-gan-ize or-i-fice or-i-gin or-na-ment or-tho-dox Pa-ci-fy pal-pa-ble par-a-dise par-a-gon par-al-lel par-ri-cide pas-sen-ger pass-o-ver pau-ci-ty peace-a-ble peas-ant-ry pec-u-late pen-al-tv pen-e-trate pen-i-tence pen-u-ry per-fi-dy per-fo-rate per-il-ous per-ju-ry per-ma-nent pes-ti-lence pet-u-lence pleas-ant-ry pi-e-ty plaus-i-ble plen-i-tude pli-a-ble pol-i-cy :- b-mag pon-der-on pop-u-lace

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rat-i-fy read-i-ness re-al-ize re-cog-nize re-com-pence re-con-cile rec-ti-fy rec-ti-tude re-gen-cy reg-u-late ren-o-vate rep-ro-bate re-quis-ite res-i-dence res-i-due res-o-lute ret-i-nue rev-er-ence rhet-o-ric rheu-ma-tism rid-i-cule rig-or-ous ri-ot-ous riv-u-let rob-be-ry ru-in-ous ru-min-ate Sa-cra-ment sa-cri-fice sa-cri-lege sale-a-ble sanc-ti-fy sat-is-fy sau-ci-ness scan-dal-ize scar-ci-ty sce-ne-ry scorn-ful-ly scrip-tu-ral

scru-pu-lous

scru-ti-ny scur-ril-ous se-cre-cy sec-u-lar sed-u-lous sen-si-ble sen-ti-ment sep-ul-chre ser-vi-tude sev-er-al shame-ful-ly sig-nal-ize sig-na-ture sig-ni-fy sim-i-lar sim-pli-fy sin-ful-ly sin-gu-lar skel-e-ton skil-ful-ly slan-der-er sla-ve-ry sleep-i-ness sloth-ful-ly slov-en-ly sol-i-tude soph-is-try spe-ci-men spec-u-late speed-i-ly spite-ful-ly squan-der-er stip-u-late stub-born-ness stu-pi-fy sua-vi-ty sub-ju-gate sub-se-quent sub-sti-tute sub-ter-fuge

suc-cu-lent suf-fer-er suf-fo-cate su-i-cide suit-a-ble sul-ki-ness sum-ma-ry sump-tu-ous sup-pli-ant sus-ten-ance syc-o-phant syl-la-ble sym-me-try sym-pa-thize sym-pa-thy syn-a-gogue Talk-a-tive tame-a-ble tan-ta-mount tar-di-ness teach-a-ble tem-per-ance tem-po-ral tem-po-rize ten-den-cv ten-e-ment ter-min-ate ter-ri-ble tes-ta-ment tes-ti-fy thank-ful-ly the-o-ry thought-ful-ly thrift-i-ly tim-or-ous tol-er-ate to-tal-ly trac-ta-ble

trait-or-ous trav-el-ler treach-er-ous treas-u-ry trem-u-lous tur-bu-lence tur-pen-tine tur-pi-tude Ug-li-ness unc-tu-ous u-su-al u-ni-form u-ni-ty u-ni-verse up-per-most u-su-ry use-ful-ly ut-ter-ance Va-can-cy vag-a-bond van-i-ty vet-e-ran ve-he-ment ve-hi-cle ven-om-ous ven-er-ate ver-sa-tile ven-til-ate ver-i-ly ver-i-fy ver-i-ty vil-i-fy vin-dic-ate vi-o-lent vic-to-ry vir-tu-ous vir-u-lent

vis-i-ble

vi-gil-ant vig-or-ous vi-tal-ly vin-e-gar vi-o-let vol-a-tile Wan-der-er wan-der-ing wa-ri-ly wa-ri-ness waste-ful-ly wag-gon-er way-far-ing wea-ri-ness where-a-bout where-un-to whis-per-er whis-per-ing wick-ed-ly wick-ed-ness wil-der-ness wi-li-ly will-ing-ly wish-ful-ly wit-ti-ly wo-ful-ly won-der-ful wor-thi-ness wrath-ful-ly wretch-ed-ly wretch-ed-ness wrong-ful-ly  $\mathbf{Y}$ el-low-ness yes-ter-day yoke-fel-low youth-ful-ly Zeal-ous-ly zeal-ous-ness

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A-bana-basea-batea-bet-to ab-hora-bol-is a-bridg ab-rupt ab-stru ab-surd a-bun-c a-bu-sir a-but-n ac-ceptac-comac-comac-coun ac-cusa-chieve ac-knov ac-quair ac-quire ac-quita-cute-l' ad-he-re ad-ja-cei ad-journ ad-mit-t ad-monad-van-t ad-ven-t ad-vi-ser af-fi-anc af-flic-tiv

a-fore-sa

ag-gress

ag-griev a-gree-m

## WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

A-ban-don a-base-ment a-bate-ment a-bet-tor ab-hor-rence a-bol-ish a-bridge-ment ab-rupt-ly ab-struse-ly ab-surd-ly a-bun-dance a-bu-sive a-but-ment ac-cept-ance ac-com-plice ac-com-plish ac-count-ant ac-cus-tom a-chieve-ment ac-know-ledge ac-quaint-ance ac-quire-ment ac-quit-tal a-cute-ly ad-he-rence ad-ja-cent ad-journ-ment ad-mit-tance ad-mon-ish ad-van-tage ad-ven-ture ad-vi-ser af-fi-ance af-flic-tive a-fore-said ag-gress-or ag-griev-ance a-gree-ment

a-lert-ness al-li-ance al-low-ance al-lure-ment al-ter-nate a-maze-ment a-mend-ment a-muse-ment an-noy-ance an-oth-er a-part-ment a-pos-tate a-pos-tle ap-par-el ap-pa-rent ap-pear-ance ap-pren-tice a-quat-ic ar-raign-ment ar-range-ment ar-ri-val as-cend-ant as-sail-ant as-sas-sin as-sem-blage as-sess-ment as-sign-ment as-sist-ance as-su-rance asth-mat-ic as-ton-ish a-sun-der a-sy-lum ath-let-ic a-tone-ment at-tach-ment at-tain-ment at-tend-ance

at-trac-tive at-trib-ute a-vow-al aus-tere-ly au-then-tic au-tum-nal Back-sli-der be-fore-hand be-gin-ner be-liev-er be-lov-ed be-nign-ly be-wil-der by-stand-er Ca-the-dral chi-me-ra clan-des-tine co-er-cive co-e-val co-he-sive col-lec-tive com-mand-er com-mand-mens com-mence-ment com-mit-tee com-pact-ly com-pen-sate com-pli-ance com-po-nent com-po-ser con-ceal-ment con-ceit-ed con-ces-sion con-cen-trate con-cise-ly con-cln-sive con-cur-rence con-do-lence

con-du-cive con-duct-or con-fine-ment con-fis-cate con-jec-ture con-joint-ly con-ni-vance con-sid-er con-sign-ment con-sist-ence con-su-mer con-sum-mate con-sump-tive con-tem-plate con-tin-ue con-trib-ute con-vey-ance con-vul-sive cor-ro-sive cor-rupt-ly cre-a-tor De-ceit-ful de-ci-sive de-co-rum de-fault-er de-fect-ive de-fence-less de-fi-ance de-file-ment de-light-ful de-lin-quent de-liv-er de-mol-ish de-mure-ly de-ni-al de-part-ment de-part-ure de-port-ment de-pos-it de-sert-er

de-si-rous de-spite-ful de-spond-ent de-ter-mine de-vel-ope de-vout-ly dif-fuse-ly di-lem-ma di-min-ish di-rect-ly dis-a-ble dis-as-ter dis-burse-ment dis-cern-ment dis-ci-ple dis-clo-sure dis-cord-ance dis-cov-er dis-cour-age dis-cred-it dis-creet-ly dis-dain-ful dis-fig-ure dis-grace-ful dis-gust-ful dis-hon-est dis-hon-our dis-or-der dis-pleas-ure dis-po-sal dis-qui-et dis-sem-ble dis-sent-er dis-sev-er dis-sua-sive dis-taste-ful dis-tem-per dis-tinct-ly dis-tin-guish dis-trib-ute

dis-trust-ful dis-turb-ance do-mes-tic Ec-cen-tric ec-stat-ic ef-fect-ive ef-ful-gent e-las-tic e-lev-en e-li-cit em-bar-go em-bar-rass em-bel-lish em-phat-ic em-ploy-er em-pow-er en-no-ble en-clo-sure en-com-pass en-coun-ter en-cour-age en-croach-men en-cum-ber en-deav-our en-dow-ment en-er-vate en-fee-ble en-gage-ment en-ig-ma en-joy-ment en-large-ment en-light-en en-li-ven en-or-mous en-tan-gle en-tice-ment en-tire-ly en-ven-om en-vel-ope e-quip-ment

er-rate-rupes-tab e-strar e-ter-n e-va-si e-ventex-actex-amex-amex-ceed ex-cesex-cluex-cresex-culex-portex-ist-e ex-ot-ic ex-pan-s ex-pectex-pen-s ex-pert-l ex-po-su ex-pressex-ten-si ex-ter-na ex-tir-par ex-treme Fan-tas-t for-bear-a for-bid-de fore-run-r for-get-ful for-give-n for-got-ter ful-fil-mer Har-monhence-forhere af-ter

he-ro-ic

er-rat-ic e-rup-tive es-tab-lish e-strange-ment e-ter-nal e-va-sive e-vent-ful ex-act-ly ex-am-ine ex-am-ple ex-ceed-ing ex-ces-sive ex-clu-sive ex-cres-sence ex-cul-pate ex-port-er ex-ist-ence ex-ot-ic ex-pan-sive ex-pect-ant ex-pen-sive ex-pert-ly ex-po-sure ex-press-ive ex-ten-sive ex-ter-nal ex-tir-pate ex-treme-ly Fan-tas-tic for-bear-ance for-bid-den fore-run-ner for-get-ful for-give-ness for-got-ten ful-fil-ment Har-mon-ic hence-for-ward here af-ter he-ro-ic

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in-tense-ly in-ter-ment in-ter-nal in-ter-pret in-trep-id in-tru-sive in-val-id in-vec-tive in-vei-gle Jo-cose-ly La-con-ic leth-ar-gic lieu-ten-ant Ma-jes-tic ma-lig-nant ma-nœu-vre ma-raud-er ma-ter-nal ma-ture-ly me-an-der me-chan-ic mi-nute-ness mis-con-duct mis-con-strue mis-for-tune mis-man-age mo-ment-ous more-o-ver mo-rose-ly Neg-lect-ful noc-tur-nal No-vem-ber O-bei-sance ob-lique-ly ob-scure-ly ob-serv-ance ob-tru-sive oc-cur-rence Oc-to ber of-fen-sive

op-pon-ent op-pres-sive out-num-ber Pa-cif-ic pa-rent-al pa ter-nal per-form-ance per-sua-sive per-verse-ly pe-ru-sal po-et-ic po-lite-ly por-tent-ous pos-ses-sor pre-cise-ly pro-fane-ly pro-fess-or pro-found-ly pro-fuse-ly pro-gress-ive pro-hib-it pro-mul-gate pro-po-sal pro-tect-or pru-den-tial pu-tres-cence Qui-es-cent quint-es-sence Re-ci-tal re-ceiv-er re-cov-er re-cum-bent e-deem-er e-dun-dant \_e-fine-ment re-fresh-ment re-ful-gence re-fu-sal re-gard-less re-lent-less

re-li-ance re-lin-quish re-luc-tance rc-main-der re-meni-ber re-mem-brance re-miss-ly re-mon-strate re-morse-less re-mote-ly re-mov-al re-new-al re-pay-ment re-pent-ance re-plen-ish re-proach-ful re-pug-nance re-qui-tal re-sem-blance re-sent-ful re-sent-ment re-sist-ance re-spect-ful re-splen-dent res-pon-sive re-ten-tive re-tire-ment re-venge-ful re-vi-val ro-man-tic Sar-cas-tic sa-tir-ic se-cure-ly se-date-ly Sep-tem-ber se-raph-ic se-rene-ly se-vere-ly sin-cere-ly so-journ-er

so-no-rous sub-lime-ly sub-mis-sive sub-scri-ber sub-sist-ence sub-ver-sive suc-cess-ful su-pine-ly sup-port-er su-preme-ly sur-ren-der sur-vey-or Ter-rif-ic to-geth-er tor-ment-or trans-cen-den trans-pa-rent tri-um-phant ty-ran-nic Un-aid-ed un-bound-ed un-bro-ken un-cer-tain un-com-mon un-daunt-ed un-doubt-ed un-ea-sy un-e-qual un-e-ven un-faith-ful un-feel-ing un-friend-ly un-grate-ful un-hap-py un-heal-thy un-ho-ly un-learn-ed un-ru-ly un-just-ly

so-li-cit

un-kin un-law un-mai un-min un-quiun-skil un-sta-l un-thar

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Ab-senac-qui-e ad-ver-ti am-busap-per-ta ap-pre-h ar-ti-san as-sign-e Car-a-val co-a-lesce co-in-cide com-plaicom-precon-de-sc con-nois-s con-tra-di coun-ter-s coun-ter-1 De-com-p dis-a-gree dis-al-low dis-an-nul dis-ap-pea dis-ap-poi dis-ap-pro dis-a-vow dis-be-lief

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where-ev-er
well-wish-er
well-be-ing
who-ev-er

## WORDS OF THREE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE LAST SYLLABLE.

Ab-sen-tee ac-qui-esce ad-ver-tise am-bus-cade ap-per-tain ap-pre-hend ar-ti-san as-sign-ee Car-a-van co-a-lesce co-in-cide com-plai-sance com-pre-hend con-de-scend con-nois-seur con-tra-dict coun-ter-act coun-ter-mand De-com-pose dis-a-gree dis-al-low dis-an-nul dis-ap-pear dis-ap-point dis-ap-prove dis-a-vow dis-be-lief

dis-be-lieve dis-com-pose dis-con-cert dis-con-tent dis-en-gage dis-ha-bille dis-in-cline dis-o-blige dis-pos-sess dis-re-gard dis-res-pect dis-u-nite En-gin-eer en-ter-tain er-u-dite et-i-quette ev-er-more Gas-con-ade guar-an-tee Here-to-fore here-un-to Im-ma-ture im-por-tune in-com-mode in-com-plete in-cor-rect in-de-vout

in-di-rect in-dis-creet in-dis-pose in-dis-tinct in-ex-pert in-se-cure in-sin-cere in-so-much in-ter-cede in-ter-cept in-ter-change in-ter-dict in-ter-ferc in-ter-mix in-ter-pose in-ter-rupt in-ter-sperse in-ter-vene in-tro-duce Lieg-a-tee Mag-a-zine mis-ap-ply mis-be-have mis-em-ploy mis-in-form moun-tain-eer Op-por-tune

o-ver-come	Qua
o-ver-flow	Re-a
o-ver-load	re-co
o-ver-look	re-co
o-ver-seer	ref-u
o-ver-throw	re-in
o-ver-turn	re-in
o-ver-whelm	rep-a
Fal-i-sade	rep-r
pat-en-tee	rep-r
per-se-vere	res-e
pi-o-neer	Sub-
pic-tu-resque	su-pe
pre-dis-pose	The
pre-ma-ture	Un-a
pre-pos-sess	un-be

Quar-an-tine	
Re-as-sume	
re-col-lect	
re-com-mence	,
ref-u-gee	
re-im-burse	
re-in-state	
rep-ar-tee	
rep-re-sent	
rep-ri-mand	
res-er-voir	
Sub-di-vide	
su-per-fine	
There-un-to	
Un-a-wares	
un-be-lief	

un-con-cern un-cre-ate un-der-neath un-der-stand un-der-take un-fore-seen un-de-ceive um-der-hand un-der-go un-der-mine un-der-rate un-po-lite Where-un-to where-up-on where-with-al \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS IN WORDS NOT EXCEEDING THREE SYLLABLES.

### THE GOOD BOY.

LESSON 1.

1. The good boy loves his parents very dearly. He always minds what they say to him, and tries to please them. If they desire him not to do a thing he does it not; if they desire him to do a thing he does it. When they deny him what he wants, he does not grumble, or pout out his lips, or look angry; but he thinks that his parents know what is proper for him better than he does, because they are wiser than he is.

2. He loves his teachers, and all who tell him what is good. He likes to read, and to write, and to learn something new ev-e-ry day. He is kind to his brothers and sisters, and all his little play-fel-lows. He never fights, nor quarrels with them, nor calls them names. When he sees them do wrong he is sorry, and tries to persuade them to do better.

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3. He does not speak rudely to any one. If he sees persons who are lame, or crooked, de-form-ed, or very old, he does not laugh at them, or mock them; but he is glad when he can do them any service. He is kind even to dumb creatures; for he knows that though they cannot speak, they can feel as well as we do ourselves. Even those an-i-mals which he does not think pretty, he takes care not to hurt.

4. He likes very much to see the birds pick up bits of hay, and moss, and wool, to build their nests with. Sometimes, he looks about in the bushes, and in the trees, and amongst the grass, for birds' nests; but when he has found them, he only just peeps at them; he would rather not see the little birds, than frighten them, or do them any mis-

chief.

5. He never takes any thing that does not belong to him, or meddles with it without leave. When he walks in his father's garden, or orchard, he does not pull flowers, or gather fruit, unless he is told that he may do so. He never tells a lie. If he has done any mischief he con-fess-es it, and says he is very sorry, and will try to do so no more; and no person can be angry with him.

6. When he lies down at night, he tries to re-col-lect all he has been doing and learning in the day. If he has reason to reproach himself with im-prop-er conduct, he resolves on a-mend-ment and prays for divine as-sist-ance; and trusts that God, who is so good, will love and bless

him.

7. He keeps holy the sabbath day. He loves to pray to God, to hear and read about him; and to go with his parents or friends to church. He re-mem-bers that in God's house it is wrong to stare around him. He knows that when he prays he speaks to God, and that when he hears a sermon, God speaks to him. He never sits at prayer, but, if there is room, he always kneels, or else stands. Eve-ry person who knows this good boy loves him, and speaks well of him, and is kind to him; and he is very happy.

# THE GOOD BOY, WHOSE PARENTS ARE RICH, &c.

LESSON 2.

1. The good boy, whose parents are rich, has fine clothes to wear; and he rides on a pretty little horse, and in a fine carriage; and he has servants, sometimes, to wait on him: but he does not, for all that, think that he is better than other boys whose parents are not rich; because all the people in the world have pro-ceed-ed from one fam-i-ly.

2. He knows that all rich people are not so good as many who are poor; and that God gives a great deal of money, or other prop-er-ty, to some persons, in order that they may assist those who have little or none, as well as to

promote re-li-gious objects.

3. He speaks very kindly to all his father's servants. He does not require them to wait upon him when they are at their meals, or very busy. If he wants them to do him a service, which he cannot do himself, he asks them pret-

ti-ly; and thanks them for what they do for him.

4. He never gives the servants any trouble that he can avoid; therefore he is careful not to make any dirt in the house, and not to break any thing, or put it out of its place, and not to tear his clothes. When any of the do-mes-tics are sick, he likes to go and see them, and to enquire how they do. He likes to go with his father, or his mother, to see poor people in their log houses; and, if he sees they stand in need of it, he gives them almost all the money he has.

early in the morning, and, after at-tend-ing to his prayers, does as much as he can, all day long, to help his father and mother. When he goes to school, he walks quickly, and loses no time on the road. My parents, says he, are very good, to save some of their money, in order that I may learn to read and write; but they cannot give much, nor can they spare me long; therefore I must learn as fast as I can.

6. I should, he con-tin-ues, be very sorry, when I grow

good to read and he grow to work, bills to em-plo

to be a

7. V to play mother the str many names for fea selves should

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to be a man, not to know how to read in the bible and other good books; and when I leave my parents, not to be able to read their letters, and to write them word where I am, and how I do. And I must learn accounts, for, when I grow up, I shall have many things to reckon about my work, and res-pect-ing what I buy. I shall, perhaps, have bills to make out, as my father has; and perhaps I shall be em-ploy-ed in a shop.

7. When he has fin-ish-ed his lessons, he does not stay to play, but runs home; he wants to see his father and mother, and to help them. He often sees naughty boys in the streets, and in the woods and fields, steal, fight, and do many bad things; and he hears them swear and call names, and tell lies; but he does not like to be with them, for fear they should make him as bad as they are themselves; and that any person who sees him with them should think that he also is wicked.

8. When he is at home, he is well em-ploy-ed. He takes care of the little children; weeds his father's garden, hoes and rakes it, and sows seeds in it. Sometimes he goes with his father to work; then he is very glad; and though he is but a little fellow, he works very well, almost like a man.

9. When he comes home to dinner, he says, how hungry I am! and how good this bread is, and this meat! Indeed, I think ev-e-ry thing we have is very good. I am glad I can work; I hope that I shall soon be able to earn all my clothes, and my food too. When he sees little boys and girls riding on pretty horses, or in nice carriages, or painted waggons, he does not envy them, nor wish to be like them.

10. He says, I have often been told, and I have read, that it is God who makes some to be poor and some rich; that the rich have many troubles which the poor know nothing of, and many temp-ta-tions which belong to them selves to forget God, and the concerns of the future world; and that the poor, if they are good, may be very happy: indeed, I think that when I am good no person can be more happy than I am.



## THE INDUSTRIOUS LITTLE GIRL.

LESSON 3.

1. She always minds what her father and mother say to her; and takes pains to learn what-ev-er they are so kind as to teach her. She is never noisy or trou-ble-some; so they like to have her with them, and they like to talk to her, and to instruct her. She has learned to read so well, and she is so good a girl, that her father has given her sever-al little books, which she reads in by herself, when-ev-exhe likes; and she understands all that is in them.

2. She knows the meaning of a great many dif-fi-cult words; and the names of nu-mer-ous countries, cities, and towns, and she can find them upon a man. She can write very pret-ti-ly even without a copy; and she can do a great many sums on a slate. What-ev-er she does, she takes pains to do it well; and when she is doing one thing, she tries not to think of an-oth-er. If she has made a mistake, or done any thing wrong, she is sorry for it; and when she is told of a fault, she en-deav-ours to avoid it an-oth-er time.

3. When she wants to know any thing, she asks her father, or her mother to tell her; and she tries to un-derstand, and to re-member what they tell her; but if they

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or need her needles been to pays at

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8. We the dair does no how pu

9. Shown be turkeys

do not think proper to answer her questions, she does not tease them, but says, when I am older they will perhaps

instruct me; and she thinks about something else.

4. She likes to sit by her mother, and sew or knit. When she sews, she does not take long stitches, or pucker her work; but does it very neatly, just as her mother tells her to do. And she always keeps her work very clean; for if her hands are dirty, she washes them before she begins her work, and when she has fin-ish-ed it, she folds it up, and puts it very care-ful-ly in her workbag, or in a drawer.

5. It is but very seldom indeed that she loses her thread or needles, or any thing she has to work with. She keeps her needles and thread in a proper place, and she has a pincush-ion on which she puts her pins. She does not stick needles in her sleeve, or put pins in her mouth; for she has been told these are silly dan-ger-ous tricks, and she always

pays at-ten-tion to what is said to her.

6. She takes care of her own clothes, and folds them up She knows ex-act-ly where she puts them; very neatly. and, I believe, she could find them even in the dark. When she sees a hole in her stockings, or frock, or any of her clothes she mends it, or asks her mother to have it mended; she does not wait till the rent is very large, for she re-members what her mother has told her, that a stitch in time saves nine.

7. She does not like to waste any thing.—She never throws away, or burns, crumbs of bread, or peelings of fruit, or little bits of muslin or linen, or ends of thread; for she has seen the chickens and little birds picking up crumbs, and the pigs feeding upon peelings of fruit; and she has seen the man go about gath-er-ing rags, which her mother has told her he sells to people who make paper of them.

8. When she goes with her mother into the kitchen and the dairy, she takes notice of every thing she sees; but she does not meddle with any thing without leave. She knows

how puddings, tarts, butter and bread, are made.

9. She can iron her own clothes; and she can make her own bed. She likes to feed the chickens and the young turkeys and to give them clean water to drink; she likes to

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sks her un-derif they work in her little garden, to weed it, and to sow seeds and to plant roots in it; and she likes to do little jobs for her mother; she likes to be em-ploy-ed, and she en-deav-ours to be useful.

10. If all little girls would be so at-ten-tive, and so much given to in-dus-try, how they would delight their parents, and their kind friends! and they would be much hap-pi-er themselves, than when they are ob-stin-ate or idle, and will not learn any thing prop-er-ly, or mind what is said to them

## WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS THREE, AND ACCENTED ON THE SECOND SYLLABLE.

cre-a-tion A-dop-tion im-par-tial af-fec-tion de-coc-tion im-pa-tient de-fec-tion im-pres-sion af-flic-tion de-fi-cient in-junc-tion as-per-sion at-ten-tion de-jec-tion in-scrip-tion at-trac-tion de-li-cious in-struc-tion de-scrip-tion in-ven-tion aus-pi-cious ca-pa-cious de-struc-tion ir-rup-tion de-trac-tion Li-cen-tious ces-sa-tion de-vo-tion li-ba-tion col-la-tion dis-cus-sion com-pas-sion lo-gi-cian com-pul-sion dis-sen-tion Mu-si-cian con-cep-tion dis-tinc-tion Nar-ra-tion di-vis-ion Ob-jec-tion con-ces-sion E-lec-tion ob-la-tion con-clu-sion con-fes-sion es-sen-tial ob-struc-tion con-fu-sion ex-ac-tion op-pres-sion ex-clu-sion con-junc-tion op-ti-cian con-struc-tion ex-pan-sion O-ra-tion Per-fec-tion con-ten-tion ex-pres-sion con-ver-sion ex-pul-sion pol-lu-tion con-vic-tion pre-dic-tion ex-tor-tion con-vul-sion ex-trac-tion pre-scrip-tion cor-rec-tion fai-la-cious pro-mo-tion cor-rup-tion im-mer-sion pro-por-tion

Re-je re-lare-ten Sal-v sub-je

pro-v

W

 $\mathbf{A}\mathbf{b}$ -so ac-ces ac-cuac-tuad-mi ad-ve ag-gra ag-ri-c al-le-g am-i-c an-nuan-sw an-ti-n ap-pliap-poar-ro-g Bar-ba beau-t blas-pl bois-te boun-t Cap-icas-u-a Cas-u-i cat-ercaul-i-

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pro-vin-cial Re-jec-tion re-la-tion re-ten-tion Sal-va-tion sub-jec-tion sub-stan-tial sub-trac-tion sub-ver-sion suc-ces-sion suf-fi-cient sus-pi-cion Temp-ta-tion trans-la-tion Va-ca-tion vex-a-tion vo-ra-cious

## WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST.

Ab-so-lute-iv ac-ces-sa-rv ac-cu-ra-cv ac-tu-al-ly ad-mi-ra-ble ad-ver-sa-ry ag-gra-va-ted ag-ri-cul-ture al-le-go-ry am-i-ca-ble an-nu-al-ly an-swer-a-ble an-ti-mo-ny ap-pli-ca-ble ap-po-site-ly ar-ro-gan-cy Bar-ba-rous-ly beau-ti-ful-ly blas-phe-mous-ly bois-ter-ous-ly boun-ti-ful-ly Cap-i-tal-ly cas-u-al-tv cas-u-ist-ry cat-er-pil-lar caul-i-flow-er cen-su-ra-ble cer-e-mo-ny char-it-a-ble

com-fort-a-ble com-i-cal-ly com-ment-a-ry com-mis-sa-ry com-pe-ten-cy crit-i-cal-ly cus-tom-a-ry cred-it-a-ble Dan-ger-ous-ly del-i-ca-cv des-pe-rate-ly des-pi-ca-ble dif-fer-ent-ly dif-fi-cul-ty dif-flu-en-cy dil-a-to-ry dil-i-gent-ly dis-pu-ta-ble du-ti-ful-ly Ef-fi-ca-cv el-e-gant-ly el-i-gi-ble el-o-quent-ly em-i-nent-ly es-ti-ma-ble ev-i-dent-ly ex-cel-len-cy ex-i-gen-cy Fa-vour-a-ble

fab-u-lous-ly fan-ci-ful-ly Feb-ru-a-ry for-mi-da-ble fraud-u-lent-ly Gen-e-ral-ly gen-e-rous-ly Hab-it-a-ble hos-pit-a-ble hu-mor-ous-ly Ig-no-mi-ny ig-no-rant-ly in-so-lent-ly in-tri-ca-cv in-ven-to-ry Jan-u-a-ry ju-di-ca-ture Lib-er-al-ly lit-er-al-ly lit-er-a-ture lu-mi-na-ry Ma-gis-tra-cy man-i-fest-ly mel-an-cho-ly mem-o-ra-ble mer-ce-na-ry mil-it-a-rv mis-er-a-ble mo-ment-a-rv

mul-ti-ply-ing Nat-u-ral-ly nav-i-ga-ble neg-a-tive-ly neg-li-gent-ly nom-i-nal-ly nu-ga-to-ry Ob-sti-na-cy op-er-a-tive oc-cu-pi-er or-di-na-ry or-tho-dox-v Pa-la-ta-ble par-don-a-ble par-si-mo-ny pat-ri-mo-ny pen-e-tra-ble pen-i-tent-ly per-emp-to-ry per-ish-a-ble per-son-al-ly per-ti-nent-ly pet-u-lan-cy plan-et-a-ry plen-ti-ful-ly

pos-i-tive-ly prac-ti-ca-ble pref-er-a-ble prin-ci-pal-ly prof-li-ga-cy pros-e-cu-tor pu-ri-fy-ing Rad-i-cal-ly rav-en-ous-ly rea-son-a-ble res-o-lute-ly rev-er-ent-ly ru-in-ous-ly ru-mi-na-ting Sal-u-ta-ry sanc-tu-a-ry sea-son-a-ble sec-re-ta-ry sed-en-ta-ry sem-i-cir-cle sep-a-rate-ly ser-vice-a-ble sol-i-ta-ry spec-u-la-tive spir-it-u-al

sta-tion-a-ry stren-u-ous-ly sub-lu-na-ry Tab-er-na-cle tem-per-ate-ly tem-po-ral-ly ter-ri-to-ry tes-ti-mo-ny tol-er-a-ble trans-it-o-rv trea-son-a-ble trib-u-ta-ry Ul-ti-mate-ly ut-ter-a-ble Ve-ge-ta-ble val-u-a-ble ve-he-ment-ly ven-er-a-ble vig-or-ous-ly vi-o-lent-ly vir-u-len-cy Won-der-ful-ly wor-ship-ful-ly

#### WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

Ab-bre-vi-ate a-bil-i-ty a-bom-i-nate ab-ste-mi-ous ab-surd-i-ty a-bu-sive-ly ac-cel-er-ate ac-cu-mu-late ad-min-is-ter a-gree-a-ble

al-low-a-ble
a-rith-me-tic
as-tron-o-mer
au-thor-i-ty
Bar-ba-ri-an
be-ha-vi-our
be-nev-o-lence
bi-og-ra-phy
Chro-nol-o-gy
con-form-a-ble

con-tin-u-al
con-ve-ni-ent
co-op-er-ate
De-fen-si-ble
de-form-i-ty
de-light-ful-ly
de-liv-er-ance
de-plo-ra-ble
de-si-ra-ble
de-test-a-ble

ge-om gram-

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dis-le

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di-vi

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Ef-fe

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e-pit-

er-ro-

e-van

ex-ce

ex-cu

ex-pe

ex-ter

ex-tra

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Fe-li-

fru-ga

fu-tu-

Ge-og

Ac-a-d an-no-Bas-ti-Cal-a-r cir-cur com-pl com-pr

con-tro

co-ri-ar

coun-te

dis-loy-al-ty dis-or-der-ly dis-u-ni-on di-vin-i-ty dog-mat-i-cal dox-ol-o-gy Ef-fec-tu-al en-thu-si-ast e-pit-o-me er-ro-ne-ous e-van-gel-ist ex-ceed-ing-ly ex-cu-sa-ble ex-per-i-ment ex-ter-mi-nato ex-trav-a-gant ex-trem-i-tv Fe-li-ci-ty fru-gal-i-ty fu-tu-ri-ty Ge-og-ra-phy ge-om-e-try gram-ma-ri-an

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Hu-man-i-ty hu-mil-i-ty Il-lit-e-rate im-mu-ta-ble im-pe-ri-ous im-pi-e-ty im-pos-si-ble in-ca-pa-ble in-cli-na-ble in-cu-ra-ble in-de-cen-cy in-fat-u-ate in-sin-u-ate La-bo-ri-ous lux-u-ri-ous Ma-te-ri-al mir-ac-u-lous Non-sen-si-cal no-to-ri-ous O-be-di-ent om-nip-o-tent Par-tic-u-lar per-pet-u-al

pre-ca-ri-ous pros-per-i-ty Re-cep-ta-cle re-gal-i-ty re-mark-a-ble re-mu-ner-ate Sa-ga-ci-ty su-pe-ri-or su-per-la-tive Tri-umph-ant-ly Un-for-tu-nate un-lim-it-ed un-search-a-ble Va-cu-i-ty vi-va-ci-ty vo-lup-tu-ous vi-cis-si-tude vic-to-ri-ous U-bi-qui-ty un-righ-te-ous ux-o-ri-ous ......

## WORDS OF FOUR SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD

Ac-a-dem-ic an-no-ta-tor Bas-ti-na-do Cal-a-man-co cir-cum-ja-cent com-pli-ment-al com-pre-hen-sive con-tro-ver-sial co-ri-an-der coun-ter-bal-ance

Dan-de-li-on-de-cli-na-tor des-pe-ra-do dis-con-tin-ue dis-in-her-it El-e-ment-al em-blem-at-ic Eu-ro-pe-an Glad-i-a-tor Hy-men-e-al

In-co-he-rent in-ci-den-tal Mal-e-fac-tor me-di-a-tor mod-er-a-tor O-ri-ent-al or-na-ment-al Sem-i-co-lon

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## WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES PRONOUNCED AS FOUR, AND ACCENTED ON THE THIRD.

Ab-di-ca-tion
ab-so-lu-tion
ac-qui-si-tion
ad-van-tage-ous
av-a-ri-cious
Cir-cu-la-tion
com-pen-sa-tion
co.n-pi-la-tion
com-pu-ta-tion
con-cen-tra-tion
cul-ti-va-tion
Dem-on-stra-tion
de-tes-ta-tion
de-vas-ta-tion
dis-po-si-tion
Ed-u-ca-tion
em-i-gra-tion
em-u-la-tion
ex-cla-ma-tion
ex-e-cra-tion

4
ex-pe-di-tion
ex-pli-ca-tion
ex-port-a-tion
ex-po-si-tion
ex-tir-pa-tion
ex-tri-ca-tion
Fer-ment-a-tion
fu-mi-ga-tion
Grad-u-a-tion
Im-per-fec-tion
ir-re-li-gion
Nom-i-na-tion
Op-po-si-tion
Pal-pi-ta-tion
per-spi-ra-tion
pet-ri-fac-tion
prof-a-na-tion
prop-o-si-tion
punc-tu-a-tion
Res-ig-na-tion

res-pi-ra-tion ret-ri-bu-tion rev-e-la-tion rev-er-en-tial Sa-cri-le-gious sep-a-ra-tion ster-co-ra-ceous ster-nu-ta-tion su-per-cil-ious su-per-fi-cial su-per-scrip-tion su-per-sti-tion su-per-ven-tion sur-rep-ti-tious sus-ci-ta-tion Vac-u-a-tion ve-ge-ta-tion ven-er-a-tion vin-di-ca-tion vi-o-la-tion

## WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIRST

Ac-cep-ta-ble-ness
Cus-to-mar-i-ly
Des-pi-ca-ble-ness
Fash-ion-a-ble-ness
fa-vour-a-ble-ness
fig-u-ra-tive-ly
or-mi-da-ble-ness
Hab-it-a-ble-ness
Ju-di-ca-to-ry

jus-ti-fi-a-ble
Or-di-nar-i-ly
Ques-tion-a-ble-ness
Spec-u-la-tive-ly
spir-it-u-al-ly
Tol-er-a-ble-ness
Va-ri-a-ble-ness
vol-un-tar-i-ly
War-rant-a-ble-ness

WO.

Ac-cu-

au-tho: Com-n com-pa cor-rol De-cla de-clar de-gen de-terdis-rep Ef-fecem-ph e-pis-c e-quivex-plan Fan-ta fe-lo-n Gram-Har-m his-to-

wo

Ac-a-de

an-i-me an-ni-v ar-gu-n Cer-e-n cir-cun con-fra cred-i-l cul-pacu-ri-os Di-a-be dis-a-bi

du-ra-b

#### WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND

Ac-cu-mu-la-tive au-thor-i-ta-tive Com-mu-ni-ca-tive com-pas-sion-ate-ly cor-rob-o-ra-tive De-clam-a-to-ry de-clar-a-to-ry de-gen-er-a-cy de-ter-min-a-tive dis-rep-u-ta-ble Ef-fec-tu-al-ly em-phat-i-cal-ly e-pis-co-pa-cy e-quiv-o-ca-tor ex-plan-a-to-ry Fan-tas-ti-cal-ly fe-lo-ni-ous-ly Gram-mat-i-cal-ly Har-mo-ni-ous-ly his-to-ri-cal-ly

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Im-mea-su-ra-ble in-cen-di-a-ry in-com-pa-ra-ble in-dis-pu-ta-ble in-du-bi-ta-ble in-ef-fi-ca-cv in-ex-o-ra-ble ir-rep-a-ra-ble No-to-ri-ous-ly Ob-ser-va-to-ry o-ri-gin-al-ly Pe-cu-ni-a-ry po-lit-i-cal-ly pre-par-a-to-ry pre-var-i-ca-tor Re-med-i-a-ble rid-ic-u-lous-ly Vo-cab-u-la-ry vo-lup-tu-a-ry

#### WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRC

Ac-a-dem-i-cal an-i-mos-i-ty an-ni-ver-sa-ry ar-gu-ment-a-tive Cer-e-mo-ni-al cir-cum-nav-i-gate con-fra-ter-ni-ty cred-i-bil-i-ty cul-pa-bil-i-ty cu-ri-os-i-ty Di-a-bol-i-cal dis-a-bil-i-ty du-ra-bil-i-ty

E-lec-tri-ci-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
e-qua-nim-i-ty
flan-gal-i-ty
flan-ma-bil-i-ty
flun-da-men-tal-ly
Gen-er-os-i-ty
Ho-mo-ge-ne-ous
hos-pi-tal-i-ty
Il-le-gal-i-ty
im-per-cep-ti-ble
im-por-tu-ni-ty

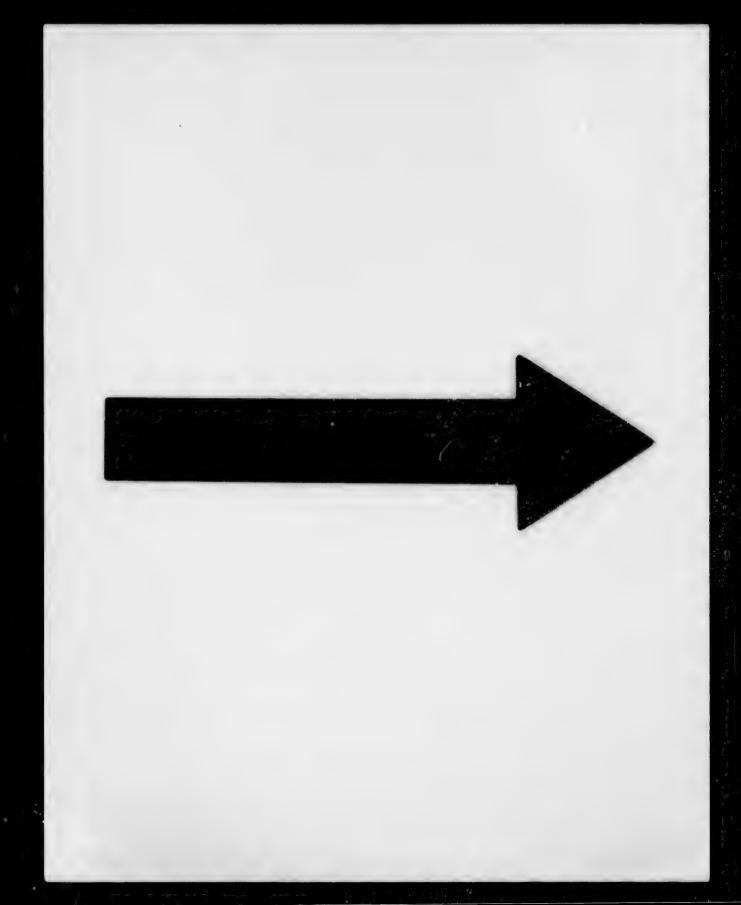
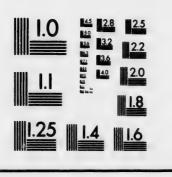


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im-pro-pri-e-ty in-civ-il-i-ty in-cre-du-li-ty in-ef-fect-u-al Mag-na-nim-i-ty mis-cel-la-ne-ous Sen-si-bil-i-ty sub-ter-ra-ne-an su-per-an-nu-ate su-per-flu-i-ty Tes-ti-mo-ni-al trig-o-nom-e-try U-ni-form-i-ty

### WORDS OF FIVE SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH

Ab-bre-vi-a-tor Char-ac-ter-is-tic con-glu-ti-na-tive De-nun-ci-a-tor de-ter-mi-na-tor Ec-cle-si-as-tic en-co-mi-as-tic ep-i-cu-re-an He-li-o-cen-tric hi-e-ro-glyph-ic In-ar-ti-fi-cial in-co-ex-ist-ence Me-temp-sy-cho-sis Pa-cif-i-ca-tor pre-dic-a-ment-al Re-ci-ta-ti-vo Sar-sa-pa-ril-la sem-i-pel-lu-cid

## WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH, AND PRONOUNCED AS FIVE.

Ab-bre-vi-a-tion
a-bom-i-na-tion
ac-com-mo-da-tion
ad-min-is-tra-tion
al-le-vi-a-tion
an-i-mad-ver-sion
an-ni-hil-a-tion
an-nun-ci-a-tion
an-ti-ci-pa-tion
as-sas-sin-a-tion
Ca-pit-u-la-tion
cir-cum-lo-cu-tion
cir-cum-vo-lu-tion

com-mem-o-ra-tion
com-mu-ni-ca-tion
con-sid-er-a-tion
con-tin-u-a-tion
cor-rob-o-ra-tion
De-lib-er-a-tion
de-nom-in-a-tion
de-ter-mi-na-tion
dis-sim-u-la-tion
Ed-i-fi-ca-tion
e-jac-u-la-tion
e-quiv-o-ca-tion
e-vac-u-a-tion
ex-am-in-a-tion

ex-as-pe ex-posex-ten-For-ti-f Ge-o-m glo-ri-fi grat-i-fi Hu-mil Il-lu-mi in-ter-p

wor **A**u-thor

Com-me com-me De-clar-Ex-pos-Im-prac in-cor-ri in-dis-pu in-sa-ti-a

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Jus-ti-fi-ca-tion
Math-e-ma-ti-cian
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Rat-i-fi-ca-tion
Sanc-ti-fi-ca-tion
sub-or-din-a-tion
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#### CIB

### WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE SECOND.

Au-thor-i-ta-tive-ly Com-men-su-ra-ble-ness com-mu-ni-ca-tive-ness De-clar-a-tor-i-ly Ex-pos-tu-la-to-ry Im-prac-ti-ca-ble-ness in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ness in-dis-pu-ta-ble-ness in-sa-ti-a-ble-ness

in-su-per-a-ble-ness in-ter-pre-ta-tive-ly in-vol-un-tar-i-ly Pa-cif-i-ca-to-ry Re-fri-ger-a-to-ry re-ver-be-ra-to-ry Sac-ri-fi-ca-to-ry sig-nif-i-ca-to-ry Un-jus-ti-fi-able

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## WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE THIRD

Ar-ith-met-i-cal-ly as-tro-lo-gi-cal-ly as-tro-nom-i-cal-ly a-the-ist-i-cal-ly Cer-e-mo-ni-ous-ness con-tra-dic-to-ri-ly Di-a-met-ri-cal-ly Ge-o-graph-i-cal-ly Im-me-thod-i-cal-ly in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble in-ef-fec-tu-al-ly in-stan-ta-ne-ous-ly in-di-vid-u-al-ly Mat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly mer-i-to-ri-ous-ly Per-pen-dic-u-lar-ly Sat-is-fac-to-ri-ly su-per-nat-u-ral-ly The-o-lo-gi-cal-ly

#### WORDS OF SIX SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FOURTH

Ar-is-to-crat-i-cal Dis-cip-li-na-ri-an Ec-cle-si-as-ti-cal en-cy-clo-pæ-di-a en-thu-si-as-ti-cal In-cred-i-bil-i-ty Med-it-er-ra-ne-an Pre-des-ti-na-ri-an

WORDS OF SEVEN SYLLABLES, ACCENTED ON THE FIFTH, AND PRONOUNCED AS SIX.

An-ti-pes-ti-len-tial Cir-cum-nav-i-ga-tion Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-tion Mal-ad-min-is-tra-tion mis-rep-re-sen-ta-tion Nat-u-ral-i-za-tion Re-cap-it-u-la-tion re-con-cil-i-a-tion Tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion

WORDS OF SEVEN AND EIGHT SYLLABLES, PROPERLY ACCENTED.

An-ti-trin-i-ta'-ri-an Com-men-su-ra-bil'-i-ty Ex-tra-or-din-a'-ri-ly Im-ma-te-ri-al'-i-ty im-pen-e-tra-bil'-i-ty in-com-pre-hen-si-bil'-i-ty in-dis-so-lu-bil'-i-ty in-com-pat-i-bil'-i-ty in-con-sid'-er-a-ble-ness in-di-vis-i-bil'-i-ty ir-re-con-ci'-la-ble-ness Lat-i-tu-din-a'-ri-an Me-te-or-o-lo'-gi-cal Per-pen-dic-u-lar'-i-ty phys-i-co-the-ol'-o-gy plen-i-po-ten'-ti-a-ry Val-e-tu-din-a'-ri-an TH

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INSTRUCTIVE LESSONS ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

## THE KNOWLEDGE OF LETTERS.

LESSON 4.

1. The knowledge of letters is one of the greatest blessings enjoyed by man. By this means we preserve for our own use, through all our lives, what our memory would have lost in a few days; and lay up a treasure of know-

ledge for those that shall come after us.

2. By the art of reading, we can sit at home and acquaint ourselves of what is done in the most distant parts of the world, and know what our fathers did long ago, in the first ages of mankind. We can also see what is now transpiring in the United States—how the law is there often set at defiance, thereby rendering the tenure of life and property exceedingly insecure.

3. By this means a person in Canada can converse with his friends in England, Ireland, or Scotland; by this we know what China produces, and how the natives of Tartary live; by this we know what has been done in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey; and by the same means those who live after us, will know what is now done in the British

Provinces of America.

4. In short, the art of letters does as it were, revive all the past ages of men, and set them at once upon the stage; it brings all the nations from afer, and gives them a general interview; so that the most distant nations, and distant ages of mankind, may converse together, and grow into ac

quaintance.

5. Above all, we have reason to be thankful for a know ledge of this art, because it enables us to become acquainted with the important truths contained in the Bible, relative to the creation of the world, and our fall from the state of innocence, in which we were created. It points out our social, civil, and religious duties, and the necessity of being renovated in heart and life, in order that we may answer the end of our being here, and be prepared for an eternal state of happiness in the world to come.

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### SUBORDINATION.

#### LESSON 5.

1. Order is Heaven's first law. From the earliest dawn of reason to the hour of death, when we reluctantly take the last bitter medicine, we have to submit our wills, more or less, to the will of others. We cannot, in childhood, see that the motive which induces our parents to lay us under restraint, is a regard to our future happiness. It seems to us to be caprice, or, at least, arbitrary dictation.

2. But we learn to submit our wills to theirs; and here is the foundation of government, and here commences a system of bonds, and obligations, which abide on us through life. As we advance in life, we see that the reason of family government is not a love of authority, or an infliction of punishment; but it arises from a compassion of our ignorance, and a desire to form our characters for the world in

which we are to live and act.

3. As we leave the paternal roof, the laws of the land reach us, and throw their obligations around us. If we violate them, the laws to which all have agreed to abide, take hold of us. The judge is only the mouth of the law, and the magistrate who punishes, is only the hand. But it is the law, the naked law, which no one or two can alter, which reaches the highest and lowest in the community with entire impartiality, that compels us to bow our wills to its mandates. Without this, no community could be safe or prosperous. Life, character and property, would alike be a prey to the wicked, without this power and majesty of law.

## LOYALTY A PART OF THE CHRISTIAN'S DUTY.

#### LESSON 6.

1. By loyalty is meant respect and love for our Queen, and a determination to defend her against the attacks of wicked men. The fifth commandment directs us to render

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all honour and respect to our parents, and, if we strictly observe this law, we shall be careful to reverence our Queen, who, in a certain sense, is the parent and protector of us all.

2. The Christian should always regulate his conduct by the word of God, and take care that he does not break any of its precepts. Loyalty being commanded by God in his holy Book, he cannot be disloyal, unless he fail in an essential part of his duty. Ho may be devout, he may go regularly to church, he may avoid the commission of any great sin, yet, if he be wanting in respect for his Sovereign he is defective; he cannot be a rebel and true Christian,—he cannot keep the commandments of God, and at the same time break one of his principal injunctions.

3. But when a nation, blessed as we are, with a kind and merciful government, is discontented and unthankful, the crime of disobedience is increased by that of ingratitude; and though that rebellious people should be successful in this world, a fearful punishment awaits them in the next.

4. Our Saviour, whose example all Christians should follow, always instructed his disciples to pay respect to their governors. His apostles, after his ascension, though persecuted and oppressed by tyrants, were remarkable for their chadianas to the Roman amparers.

obedience to the Roman emperors.

5. There is then no excuse for us if we do not honour our rulers; we are commanded to do so, and God Almighty will certainly visit us with his angry displeasure, if we refuse to obey. Let us remember, then, to "Fear God and honour the Queen."

## OF INTEMPERANCE.

#### LESSON 7.

1. There are many kinds of intemperance, but at present I allude to that arising from the use of intoxicating liquors. As this is the worst species of intemperance, it may be necessary to put my young readers on their guard, lest unawares they should acquire a fondness for intoxicating drink.

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2. Habits, even of the most vicious kind, are easily acquired; and since the common use of such liquor as whiskey, rum, brandy or gin, is ruinous in every view, you should keep it at the utmost distance. No verson in the right use of his senses would invite, or be tamiliar with, his most mortal enemy; and that this is the character of ardent spirits when inordinately used, I shall proceed to illustrate.

3. Drunkenness drowns and infatuates the senses, depraves the reason, spoils the understanding, causes errors in judgment, defiles the conscience, hardens the heart, and brings on or induces a spiritual lethargy. It is a work of darkness, an annoyance to modesty, and a gate to every kind

of wickedness.

4. It is a revealer of secrets, a betrayer of trust, a despoiler of honesty, and a forerunner of misery. It destroys men's credit, empties their purses, consumes their estate, perverts the order of nature, causes profane and cursed speeches, vaunting, swearing, and blasphemy—quarreling, fighting, and murder.

5. It deforms the visage, corrupts the health, injures the memory and inflames the blood.—It is a voluntary madness, a deceiver of fools, and a flattering devil. It causes forgetiainess of God, is a provoker of his judgments, hastens, and often brings untimely death, and at last ruins the

soul eternally.

6. A drunkard, in that state, is incapable of any thing good, is a game and sport of profane people, a ridiculous object, his own sorrow, woe and shame, his wife's grief, his children's disgrace, his neighbour's contempt, and his family's ruin.

7. He is an enemy to himself, a scandal to Christianity, a dishonour to God, an abuser of his mercies, is subject to many dangers, a slave to the devil and his own lusts; and

a traveller to destruction.

8. Drunkenness i roduces sickness, bloatedness, inflamed eyes, red nose and face, gout, jaundice, dropsy, palsy, epilepsy, apoplexy, melancholy, idiotism, madness, death.

9. The punishments are, debt, black eyes, rags, hunger, jail, whipping post, stocks, gallows; and unless prevented

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by timely repentance, the lake of fire prepared originally for the devil and his angels.

## SELECT APHORISMS.

LESSON 8.

1. The improvement of a little time may be gain to all eternity; and the loss of a little time may be the greatest loss that can be.

2. In eating and drinking, let a man do nothing contrary to the health of his body; nothing to indispose it as a mansion and instrument of the soul; nothing to the dishonour of himself as a rational being, created in the image of God.

3. Modesty and humility are the sobriety of the mind;

temperance and chastity are the sobriety of the body.

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4. He is not likely to learn who is unwilling to be taught; for the learner has something to do as well as the teacher.

5. The profane swearer sins for nothing, upon no temptation, for no credit; unless it be a credit not to be believed.

6. No man is convinced of truth by seeing another person fall into a passion. He rather suspects error and design.

7. Those who think themselves wise are the least wise of any. It is a wise man's motto, "I live to be wiser every day."

8. When we do any good to others we do as much or

more good to ourselves.

9. There is more solid satisfaction in good self-govern-

ment than in all the pleasures of the world.

10. The precepts of religion are principles of wisdom. There is no true majesty without goodness. A repining life is a lingering death.

11. Laziness is more painful than industry: and to be

employed is easier than to be idle.

12. Never speak evil of any one, unless to prevent injury to yourself or the community. Evil-speaking generally

proceeds from envy, pride, or malice.

13. All who have meditated on the art of governing mankind, have been convinced, that the fate of empires depends on the education of youth.

## OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

#### LESSON 9.

1. Aerostation is the modern art of raising bodies into, and navigating the air, by means of rarified or inflammable air collected within an envelope, commonly called a balloon.

2. Agriculture, the most innocent and useful of all pursuits, is the art of cultivating the ground, so as to make it fruitful in the produc-

tion of food for man and beast.

3. Algebra is a method of calculating quantities in general, by means of signs or characters, which, instead of figures, are the letters of the Alphabet. The first letters, a, b, c, d, &c. are made to represent known quantities; and the last letters, x, y, z, to represent those that are unknown.

4. Anatomy is the art of dissecting bodies for the purpose of examining their structure, and the nature, uses, and functions of their several parts; and also of the knowledge of the human body derived from such dissections and examinations. Anatomy, taken absolutely, applies only to the dissection of human subjects; the dissection and examination of brutes is called Comparative Anatomy.

5. Architecture is the art of erecting all sorts of buildings, whether for habitation or defence, according to the best plans or models. It is divided into three distinct branches; namely, Civil, Military, and Naval.

6. There are five orders of Civil Architecture, the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian and Composite. Some add to these the Gothic, exemplified in the construction of most cathedrals and old churches.

7. Arithmetic is the art of numbering or computing by certain rules, of which the four first and simplest are addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Vulgar Arithmetic is the computation of numbers in the ordinary concerns of life. Integral Arithmetic treats of whole numbers; Fractional Arithmetic or fractional numbers; and Decimal Arithmetic of decimal numbers.

### THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 10.

1. Astronomy is that grand and sublime science which treats of the neavenly bodies, and explains their forms, motions, distances and magnitudes. The sun, and the planetary bodies which move round him, constitute the Solar System. The words solar comes from the Latin sol, which signifies the sun.

2. The earth moves round the sun, and is ninety-five millions of miles distant on him. It has two motions, the one round the sun, which it performs yearly, and the other round its own axis, which it performs daily. The first is called its annual revolution, and the other its disse-

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a fancied to move line are signs are Of these variety of the seasons; and the diurnal of the succession of day and

night.

3. The number of planets is eleven. Their names, beginning with that nearest the sun, are Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Vesta, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Jupiter, Saturn, and Uranus. Of these, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn are very conspicuous, and have been known from immemorial time; the other five are visible only through the telescope. They all derive their light from the sun; and they move round him from west to east.

4. Satellites are bodies which accompany some of the Planets, and they are eighteen in number. The moon is a satellite to the earth; Jupiter has four moons or satellites; Saturn seven, and Uranus six.

Saturn is also surrounded with two luminous rings.

5. Comets are opaque bodies like the planets, moving in defined but very eccentric orbits round the sun; but we know very little of them, as the periods of only a few have been ascertained with any degree of exactness. Comets have received their name from coma, or the vapour with which they are surrounded.

The fixed stars are bodies luminous in themselves—they are suns, vastly larger, it is probable, than the one which gives us light and the

centres of their own planetary systems.

7. A Constellation is an assemblage of fixed stars, imagined to represent the form of some creature or other object, as a bear, a ship, and the like; whence they have derived those appellations, which are convenient in describing the stars.

8. The division of the heavens into constellations is very ancient, probably co-eval with astronomy itself. Frequent mention is made of them by name in the sacred writings, as in the book of Job, and in the

prophecy of Amos.

9. Some of the constellations are also mentioned by Homer and Hesiod, who flourished above nine hundred years before Christ; and Aratus, who lived about two hundred and seventy-seven years before Christ, professedly treats of all such as were marked out by the ancients. These were forty-eight in number, called the old constellations, to which have since been added others, called new constellations.

10. There are twelve constellations placed in the Zodiac, which is a fancied broad circle in the heavens, through which the sun appears to move in the compass of a year. The signs north of the equinoctial line are Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo. The southern signs are Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces. Of these, the following is a poetical description in English:

The Ram, the Bull, the heavenly Twins,
And next the Crab, the Lion shines,
The Virgin and the Scales;
The Scorpion, Archer, and Sea-goat,
The Man that holds the Water-pot,
And Fish, with glittering tails.

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#### THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 11.

1. Biography is the history of the lives of eminent men, the reading of which is not only amusing and entertaining, but is of the greatest use, for it gives an insight into human nature, and excites us to imitate the actions of the good, and to avoid those of the wicked.

2. Botany is that part of natural history which treats of plants, their several kinds, forms, virtues, and uses, and is a very delightful study; besides, it displays the wisdom and glory of the Creator, for—

There's not a plant, or flower that grows, But shews its maker—Gop.

3. Chemistry is that science which investigates the composition and properties of bodies, and by which we are enabled to explain the causes of the natural changes which take place in material substances. It is of the highest importance to mankind, since by its investigations, the practical arts are constantly improving.

4. All satisfactory explanation of the causes of rain, hail, dew, wind, earthquakes, and volcanoes, have been given by the aid of chemical knowledge. The phenomena of respiration, the decay and growth of plants, and the functions of the several parts of animals, are also explained by the aid of Chemistry.

5. In its application to agriculture, Chemistry furnishes the most direct and certain means of ascertaining what a barren soil requires to make it fruitful, and also what ingredient is best adapted to any given kind of produce. The making of soap, glass, the several kinds of acid, and almost every kind of medicine, depend wholly on the manipulations of Chemistry. It is also connected, in various degrees, with the art of the potter, iron-smith, tanner, sugar-maker, distiller, brewer, paper-maker, and painter.

6. Chronology is the art of measuring time, and distinguishing its parts, so as to determine what period has elapsed since any memorable event. The term is derived from two Greek words, chronos and logos, which singify time and description.

7. Time has two divisions, a smaller and a greater. The smaller division consists of years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes and seconds, deduced from the motions of the heavenly bodies, and suited to the purposes of civil life. The larger division consists of epochs, centuries or ages, lustrums, olympiads, indictions, and cycles, which are measured by the smaller division.

8. An epoch is any fixed point or period of time, from which historians date events; as the creation of the world, the birth of Christ, &c. The last-mentioned epoch is generally called the common era.

9. A century is the space of one hundred years, completed by a hundred revolutions of the earth round the sun. A lustrum is a space of five years, at the end of which a general review of the Roman citizens, and their estates, was made

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d by a huna space of an citizens, 10. An Olympiad is the space of four years, by which the Greeks reckoned their time after the institution of the Olympic games; these were celebrated in honour of Jupiter Olympius, in the environs of the city of Olympia, in Peloponnesus.

11. An indiction is the space of fifteen years. The cycle of the sun is a revolution of twenty-eight years, used for finding the dominical or Sunday letter, &c., which, when expired, will return in the same

order as before.

12. A cycle of the moon is a period or revolution of nineteen years, after which time the new and full moon return on the same days of the month as before, excepting one hour and twenty-eight minutes sooner. One use of these cycles is to show on what day Easter will fall, for any number of years to come.

### THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 12.

1. Commerce is the art of buying and selling, or the exchanging of one commodity for another. By its aid, one country partakes of the

produce, and enjoys the advantages of another.

2. Electricity is the science which treats of the electric power, and its various laws, operations, effects, experiments, &c. The electric power is that property first discovered in amber, of attracting light bodies when excited by heat or friction. It has since been found in other bodies, as sealing wax, agate, and most kinds of precious stones.

3. Ethics is the science of moral duties, shewing the rules and measures of human conduct which tend to happiness; its object is

the exercise of right reason in all our affairs and actions.

4. Geography is a description of the earth. Geometry treats of lines, surfaces, and solids, and is the doctrine of extension and magnitude in general. Grammar is the art of speaking and writing any language with correctness and propriety.

5. History, in its most general sense, is an account or description of events and things in an orderly series, comprehending civil or political history, sacred history, ecclesiastical history, and natural history. It is sometimes divided into ancient and modern, sacred and profane.

6. Ancient history gives an account of all things, from the creation of the world to the birth of Christ. Modern history gives an accoun

of all things from the birth of Christ to the present time.

7. Sacred history is that which is contained in the Bible, making us acquainted with God and divine things. Profane history is a general name given to all records except sacred, whether ancient or modern. Natural history is a description of natural things, as animals, vegetables, fire, water, &c.

8. Horology is the science which treats of the measuring of portions of time. The principal instruments used in the measuring of time are

dials, clocks, watches and hour-glasses. Horticulture is the art of cultivating a garden, and rearing the finest kinds of plants.

9. Hydrostatics is the science which treats of the laws reguleting the motions, pressure, gravitation and equilibrium of fluid bodies, ticularly water, and also of solid bodies immerged therein.

### THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 13.

1. Jurisprudence is the art of conducting the affairs of a public so ciety or community, so as to procure and preserve, in the highest de gree possible, the interest and happiness of the whole, and of each individual.

2. Society is divided into three sorts, namely, a family, a city, and a republic or nation; and as these consist of persons in a different relation to each other, so, various and different forms of government are found necessary for each.

3. The several laws are the law of nature, the civil law, and the law of nations. The law of nature is that which nature and reason have taught mankind, as the power it gives to parents over their children.

4. The law of nations consists of public acts and statutes, which provide for the public utility, and the necessity of the people, considered as a body corporate; and ordain or decree whatever relates to obedience and subjection, dominion and government, war and peace, contracts, &c.

5. The civil law is that which is peculiar to any country or people, and administers that justice which arises from their particular situation, and special relations and circumstances. When this respects a city or borough, it is called the municipal law.

6. The laws by which England is governed are the Civil Law, before-mentioned. The Common Law, containing the summary of all the laws, rights, and privileges of the people of England, in what is called Magna Charta, or the Great Charter, of English Rights.

7. The Statute Law, consisting of statutes, acts, and ordinances of King and Parliament. The Canon Law, which is a collection of ecclesiastical law, serving as the rule of church government. Martial Law, used in all military and maritime affairs. Forest Law, which relates to the regulation of the forest and the chase.

8. The several courts of judicature, for the administration of justice and right are, the high Court of Parliament, consisting of King, Lords, and Commons. The King's Bench, in which all the pleas of the Crown, or what concerns the life, peace, and property of the subject, are transacted.

9. The Court of Chancery, designed to mitigate the rigour of com-

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mon law, and to set things upon the footing of right, and is therefore

called the Court of Equity.

10. The Court of Common Pleas, in which are debated the usual and common pleas, or causes between subject and subject, according to the rules of the law. The Court of Exchequer, in which are tried all causes relative to the revenue and treasury of the Queen. The Court of Admiralty, which takes cognizance of affairs, civil and military, relating to the seas.

## THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 14.

1. Language is human speech in general, or an assemblage of articulate sounds, forming words and signs for the expression of the thoughts of the mind. The great number and diversity of languages arose from the building of the Tower of Babel, as related in the eleventh chapter of Genesis.

2. Languages are divided into the dead and living languages. The dead languages are those which were spoken formerly, but which are not at this time spoken by any nation. Those languages which are

spoken by different nations at the present day, are called living lan-

guages.

3. The principal of the dead languages are the Hebrew, Greek and Latin; and of the living in Europe the English, the French, the Italian, the Spanish, the German, the Portuguese; and many others in the

4. Logic is the art of thinking and reasoning justly, and of communicating the result of our thoughts to others. It is divided into four parts, according to the number of the operations of the mind in its search after knowledge, namely, perception, judgment, reason, and method or disposition.

5. Perception is the first and most simple act of the mind, whereby it perceives, or is conscious of its ideas. Judgment is that power of the mind, whereby we join ideas together, and affirm or deny any

thing concerning them.

6. Reason is that faculty or power of the mind whereby it distinguishes good from evil, truth from falsehood, and is used in comparing several ideas together, in order to draw the consequences from the

relations they are found to bear to each other.

7. Disposition or method, is the art of arranging our thoughts in such a manner, as shall contribute most to the strength and beauty of a discourse, and display the connexion and dependance of one part on the other.

8. Macadamizing is a method of making roads, introduced in England by Mr. Mac Adam, and which consists in breaking the stones, in

tended for the surface, into small and equal sizes: a smooth hard road

is thereby produced.

9. Mathematics is that branch of science which treats of the quantities and proportions of magnitude in general. It includes Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry; and is applicable to Astronomy, Hydrostatics, Mechanics, Optics, Architecture, Geography, Navigation, Pneumatics, and, in fact, every science that involves numbers or magnitude

### THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 15.

1. Mechanics is that branch of science which treats of the nature and laws of motion, the action and force of moving bodies, the construction of machines, &c. The simple mechanic powers are the lever, the wheel and axle, the pulley, the inclined plane, the wedge, and the screw.

2. Mineralogy is that science which treats of the properties and relations of that numerous class of substances called mineral. Minerals are divided into four classes, namely, the Earthy, the Saline, the In-

flammable, and the Metallic.

3. Music is a science which teaches the properties, dependencies and relations of melodious sounds; or the art of producing harmony and melody, by the due combination and arrangement of those sounds.

4. This science, when employed in searching the principles of this combination and succession, and the causes of the pleasure we receive from them, becomes very profound, and demands much patience, sa-

gacity and depth of thinking.

5. It is generally understood, or supposed, that the word music is derived from musa, but Diodorus derives it from an Egyptian name, intimating that music was first established as a science in Egypt after the deluge, and that the first idea of musical sound was received from that produced by the reeds growing on the banks of the Nile, by the wind blowing into them.

6. Others, again, imagine, that the first ideas of music were received from the warbling of birds. However this may really have been, it appears, at least, equally rational to attribute its origin to mankind, since musical intonation in the infancy of language, must often have been the natural result of passionate feeling; and since also we find,

that wherever there is speech there is song.

7. Music, properly so called, only concerns the due regulation and proportion of sound, and is divided into two parts—the theoretical and the practical. Theoretical Music comprehends the knowledge of harmony and modulation; and the laws of that successive arrangement of sound, by which air, or melody, is produced.

8. Practical Music is the art of bringing this knowledge and those

laws int bination the art of

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laws into operation, by actually disposing of the sounds, both in combination and succession, so as to produce the desired effect; and this is the art of composition.

9. But practical music may, in fact, be said to extend still further, and to include not only the production of melodious and harmonious composition, but also its performance; which is considered as an innocent and agreeable recreation, as it relieves a wearied attention, and refreshes the exhausted spirits; it also frequently calms the disquiet and perturbation of the mind.

## THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 16.

1. Mythology is the history of the fabulous gods and heroes of antiquity, with the explanation of the mysteries and allegories connected with them. The word is derived from the Greek, and signifies a discourse or description of fables.

2. Navigation is the art of conducting a vessel at sea from one port to another. Optics is that branch of natural philosophy which treats of the nature of light and colours, or of the general doctrine of vision.

3. Ornithology is that branch of Natural History which treats of birds, and their natures, habits, form, economy, and uses. Painting is the art of representing natural bodies by outline and colour. An ingenious and useful art: it enables us to concentrate in one view the form and beauty of objects, and greatly assists the mind in retaining the resemblance of those objects which, without it, would be for ever lost. Its essential parts are composition, drawing and colouring.

4. Philosophy is, properly, the love of wisdom, and is a term applied either to the study of nature or morality, founded on reason and experience, or the systems which different men have devised of explaining the various phenomena in the natural and moral world.

5. Phonics is the doctrine or science of sounds; it is sometimes called Acoustics. It is divided into two parts, Diaphonics and Cataphonics.

6. Diaphonics is that science which explains the property of those sounds that come directly from the sonorous body to the ear; and Cataphonics treats of reflected sounds, or is the science of echoes.

7. The principal use of Phonics is in relation to music, to which it gives a basis on the principles of mathematics. Experiment has demonstrated, that if a musical string of any length give a certain tone, half that length will give the octave, two thirds of it the fifth, and the other notes of the scale in exact proportion.

8. Phrenology is a new subject of investigation, which professes to teach, from the conformation of the human skull, the particular characters and propensities of men, presuming that the faculties and ope-

rations of the human mind have their particular seat in certain parts of the brain, and are to be traced by particular external bumps or protuberances.

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9. Physiognomy is the study of men's particular characters and ruling passions, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. This science, as well as that of Phrenology, cannot, perhaps, be much depended on.

10. Physiology is that branch of medicine which treats of the tructure and constitution of the human body, and the functions of the arious parts, with regard to the cure of diseases.

11. Pneumatics is the science which treats of the mechanical properties of air, and other compressible fluids. The principal mechanical properties of air which are treated of under this science are its fluidity, weight, and elasticity.

## THE ARTS, &c.

#### LESSON 17.

1. Poetry is the art of writing poems, namely, real or fictitious compositions drawn out in measured language. As respects the subject, it is divided into pastorals, satires, elegies, epigrams, &c.; as respects the manner or form of representation, into epic, lyric, and dramatic poetry, &c.; as respects the verse into blank verse and rhyme.

2. Politics is the art of governing and regulating the affairs of a state or kingdom, for the maintenance of the public safety, order and tranquillity.

3. Printing is the art of taking impressions from characters or figures, moveable or immoveable, on paper, linen, silk, &c. Printing is of four kinds, namely, one for books, from moveable letters, composed and set in a form, and another for books from solid pages; a third for pictures from copper-plates; a fourth for printing calicoes, linens, &c. from blocks, on which are represented different figures. The first of these is printing properly so called; the second is stereotype printing; the third copper-plate printing; and the fourth calico printing.

4. Religion is that sentiment of veneration, dependence, and love, which binds us to the Deity, and is expressed in such acts of worship as he himself has prescribed.

5. Rhetoric is the art of expressing our ideas so as to please, affect, and persuade, either in writing or speaking. A good orator must possess an inventive genius, a correct judgment, command of language, a letentive memory, and an agreeable delivery.

6. A regular thesis usually consists of five parts, namely, the exodium, the narration, the confirmation, the refutation, and the peroration. The exordium, or introduction, prepares the minds of the suditors for what follows.

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7. The narration gives an account of the matter of fact, which must be plain and varied. The confirmation is that part of the oration in which the orator disposes his necessary evidence or proofs.

The refutation is that part of the discourse in which the orator refutes and destroys the reasons and arguments of his adversary; and,

tt must be pointed and sharp.

9. The peroration, or conclusion, is a compressed recapitulation of all that has been said, and it must be determined by the nature of the discourse; it is designed to fix in the minds of the auditors the full meaning of the oration.

10. The principal rhetorical figures are the following, which are written in easy verse, in order to make them familiar to young peo-

ple:-

- 1. A metaphor in borrowed words compares; Thus, for excess, we say a "flood of tears."
- 2. An Allegory is a chain of tropes; "I've pass'd the shoals, fair gales now swell my hopes."
- 3. A Metonymy takes some other name; "Just heaven (for God) confounds their pride with shame."
- 4. Synecdoche the whole for part doth take,Or part for whole, just for the metre's sake,"While o'er thy roof (for house) loud thunders break."
- 5. An Irony quite the reverse intends,
  Of what it speaks; "Well done! right trusty friends!"
- 6. Onomatopæia forms words from sound; "Flies buzz, bees hum, winds whistle all around."
- 7. Hyperbole soars high, or sinks too low; "He touch'd the skies." "Snails do not crawl so slow."
- 8. A Climax by gradation still ascends; "They were my countrymen, my neighbours, friends."
- 9. A Catacresis words abused implies; "Over his grave, a wooden tombstone lies."

WORDS ALIKE, OR NEARLY ALIKE IN SOUND, BUT DIFFERENT IN SPELLING AND SIGNIFICATION.

Abel, a man's name. Able, powerful. Acts, deeds. Axe, for chopping. Adds, doth add. Adze, a cooper's axe. Ail, to be sick. Ale, liquor. Air, an element. Heir, eldest son. All, every one. Awl, a sharp tool. Altar, for sacrifice. Alter, to change. An, an article. Ann, a woman's name. Ant, an insect. Aunt, a relation. Auger, a tool. Augur, a soothsayer. Bail, a surety. Bale, of cloth. Baize, cloth. Bays, a garland. Ball, to play with. Bawl, to cry out. Bare, naked. Bear, a beast. Base, mean. Bass, in music. Bee, an insect. Be, to exist. Beach, a shore. Beech, a tree. Beat, to strike. Beet, a root. Beau, a fop. Bow, an instrument. Beer, liquor.

Bier, for the dead. Bell, to ring. Belle, a gay lady. Blew, did blow. Blue, a colour. Born, brought forth. Borne, supported. Bough, a branch. Bow, to bend. Boy, a lad. Buoy, to support. Bread, food. Bred, brought up. Buy, to purchase. By, near. Cannon, a great gun Canon, a rule. Ceiling, of a room. Sealing, fastening. Celery, an herb. Salary, wages. Cell, a hut. Sell, to dispose of. Cellar, under ground Seller, one who sells. Censer, for incense. Censor, a critic. Cent., a hundred. Scent, a smell. Sent, did send. Cession, a giving up. Session, a sitting. - Choir, of singers. Quire, 24 sheets. Choler, rage. Collar, for the neck. Cite, to summon. Sight, a view. Site, a situation.

Clause Claws, Close, Cluthe Colone Kernel Concer Consor Core, h Corps, Council Counse Currant Current Dam, a Damn, t Dear, co Deer, at Dew, me Due, ow Done, pe Dun, a c Draft, a Draught Ear, of t Ere, bef E'er, eve Ewe, a s Yew, a You, you Ewer, a Your, yo Faint, w Feint, a Fair, bea Fare, for Felloe, o Fellow, Flea, an

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Clause, of a sentence.! Claws, of a bird. Close, to shut up. Cluthes, dress. Colonel, of an army. Kernel, of a nut. Concert, harmony. Consort, a companion. Core, heart of a tree. Corps, a body of forces. Council, an assembly. Counsel, advice. Current, a fruit. Current, a stream. Dam, a mother. Damn, to condemn. Dear, costly. Deer, an animal Dew, moisture. Due, owing. Done, performed. Dun, a colour. Draft, a bill. Draught, a sketch. Ear, of the body. Ere, before. E'er, ever. Ewe, a sheep. Yew, a tree. You, yourself. Ewer, a jug. Your, your own. Faint, weak. Feint, a pretence. Fair, beautiful. Fare, food. Felloe, of a wheel. Fellow, a person. Flea, an insect. Flee, to run away. Flur, for bread. wer, of the field

Fore, placed first. Four, in number. Foul, nasty. Fowl, a bird. Francis, a man's name. Frances, a woman's name. Frays, quarrel. Phrase a mode of speech. Gait, of walking. Gate, a kind of door. Gilt, with gold. Guilt, sin. Groan, a deep sigh. Grown, increased. Hail, to salute. Hale, strong. Heal. to wre. Heel, of a shoc. Hear, to hearken. Here, in this place. Hie, to haste. High, lofty. Hew, to cut, Hue, a colour. Hugh, a man's name. Him, from he. Hymn, a sacred song. Hour, of time. Our, belonging to us. Idle, lazy. Idol, an image. In, within. Inn, a tavern. Kill, to take away life. Kiln, for brick. Knave, a rascal. Nave, of a wheel. Knead, to work dough. Need, want. Knew, did know New, not worn. Knight, a title

Night, darkness. Knot, to make knots. Not, denying. Know, to understand. No, not so. Knows, doth know. Nose, of the face. Lade, to load. Laid, placed. Lain, did lie. Lane, a path. Lead, metal. Led, conducted. Leak, to run out. Leek, a kind of onion. Lessen, to make less. Lesson, in reading Liar, one who wills lies. Lyre, a harp. Lickerish, nice. Liquorice, a root. Limb, a member. Limn, to paint. Lone, single. Loan, a thing lent. Loch, a lake. Lock, to fasten. Lo, behold. Low, mean. Loose, slack. Lose, not win. Lore, learning. Lower, more low. Made, finished. Maid, a girl. Main, chief. Mane, of a horse. Mail, armour. Male, he. Mail, of letters. Maize, Indian corn. Poll, a list of voters. Maze, labyrinth. Patience, endurance.

Marsh / to arrange Martial warlike. Mean, low. Mean. to intend. Mien, gesture. Mean, middle. Meat, food. Meet, fit. Mete, to measure. Metal, a substance. Mettle, spirit. Might, power. Mite, an insect. Moan, to lament. Mown, cut down. Naught, bad. Nought, nothing. Nay, not. Neigh, as a horse. Oar, to row with. Ore, of metal. O'er, over. Of, concerning. ·Off, from. One, in number. Won, dia win. Our, of us. Hour, 60 minutes. Owe, indebted. Oh, alas. Pail, a bucket. Pale, whitish. Pain, torment. Pane, of glass. Pair, to couple. Pare, to cut off. Pear, a fruit. Palate, a taste. Pallet, a little bed. Pole, a long stick.

Patients Pause, Paws, o Peace, Piece, a Peal, of Peel, a Peer, a Pier, of Place, s Plaice, Plain, & Plane, o Plait, a Plate, u Pleas, e. Please, Plum, a Plumb, Poor, n Pore, to Pour, to Practise Practice Praise, Prays, Preys, 7 Presenc Present Princip: Princip. Profit, g Prophet Prophes Prophe

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Patients, sick persons. Pause, a stop. Paws, of beasts. Peace, quiet. Piece, a part. Peal, of bells. Peel, a rind. Peer, a nobleman Pier, of a bridge. Place, situation. Plaice, a fish. Plain, even. Plane, a tool. Plait, a fold. Plate, wrought silver. Pleas, excuses. Please, to delight. Flum, a fruit. Plumb, a weight. Poor, needy. Pore, to look into. Pour, to fall heavily. Practise, to exercise. Practice, use. Praise, to commend. Prays, doth pray. Preys, plunders. Presence, being present. Presents, gifts. Principal, chief. Principle, a cause. Profit, gain. Prophet, one who fortels. Prophes to foretel. Prophecy, a foretelling. Acadent, example. Ad'aint, governor. Ad'eqater. Adhera bridle. Adject ule. a nd tup. propd roy.

Rays, of light. Raisin, dried grape. Reason, argument. Rap, to strike. Wrap, to fold. Read, perused. Red, a colour. Read, to peruse. Reed, a plant. Rest, to lean on. Wrest, to force. Relic. remainder. Relict, a widow. Right, just. Rite, a ceremony. Write, with a pen. Wright, a workman. Ring, for the finger. Wring, to twist. Road, a way. Rode, did ride. Rome, a city. Room, space. Roam, to ramble. Rote, memory. Wrote, did write. Rung, did ring. Wrung, twisted. Rye, grain. Wry, crooked. Sail, of a ship. Sale, selling. Saver, that saves. Savour, taste So, thus. Sow, to scatter. Sew. with a needle. Sea, like the ocean. See, to observe. Seam, a joining. Seem, to pretend. Size, bulk.

Sighs, deep sobs. Soar, to rise high. Sore, a tender place. Sole, of the foot. Soul, spirit. Some, part. Sum, the amount. Son, male child. Sun, source of light. Stair, a step. Stare, earnest look. Steal, to pilfer. Steel, to harden. Style, in writing. Stile, in the field. Subtle, artful. Suttle, nett weight. Straight, direct. Strait, narrow. Surplice, a robe. Surplus, remainder. Tacks, small nails. Tax, a rate. Tail, the end. Tale, a story. Tear, to rend. Tare, allowance. Team, of horses. Teem, to abound. Too, likewise. Two, a couple. Vail, a cover. Vale, a valley. Veil, for ladies. Veal, meat. Vial or Phial, a small bottle. Viol, an instrument.

Wairt, of the body. Wear, to put on. Ware, merchandize. Were, plural of was. Way, a road Wey, 40 bu ls. Weigh, in scales. Weak, feebie. Week, seven days. Wheel, of a cart. Weal, prosperity. Whether, which. Weather, state of the air. Wether, a sheep. Which, this or that. Witch, a sorceress. Whine, to moan. Wine, liquor. Whist, a game. Wist, knew. Whit, a bit. Wit, fancy. White, pale. Wight, a person. Wither, to fade. Whither, to what place Wood, timber. Would, resolved. Wrath, angry. Wreath, to fold. Writhe, to distort. Yarn, spun. Yearn, to grieve. Ye, plural of thou. Yea, yes. Yoke, slavery. Yolk, of an egg.

Waste, to consume.

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Aba'i Ab'ba fat Abbr **A**bju' opi Abor' Ab'ro Absc seli Absor Abste die Abstr Accel mo Ac'ce syl Accor dre Accu Ac'cu Achie A'cre Ac'rii tur

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# A DICTIONARY OF WORDS IN FREQUENT USE.

#### PROPERLY ACCENTED.

a. adjective. ad. adverb. part. participle.	v. verb. s. substantive. conj. conjunction.	pron. pronoun. v. a. verb active. v. n. verb neuter.
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Aba'isance, s. a bow.

father.

Abbre'viate, v. a. to shorten.

Abju're, v. a. to renounce an Adroit'ness, s. activity, skill. opinion.

Abor'tive, a. in vain.

Ab'rogate, v. a. to annul.

Abscond', v. n. to hide one's self.

Absorb', v. a. to suck up.

Abste mious, a. temperate in Ad'versary, s. an enemy. diet.

Accel'erate, v. a. to increase motion.

Ac'cent s. stress of voice on a Affluence, s. plenty, abun. syllable.

Accou'tre, v. a. to attire, to Ag'gravate, v. a. to make

Accu'mulate, v. a. to pile up. Ac'curacy, s. exactness.

Achie've, v. a. to perform. A'cre, s. 4840 square yards.

Ac'rimony, s. sharpness, ill nature.

Ac'tuate, v. a. to move, to excite.

Acu'teness, s. sharpness. Ad'amant s. hard as a diamond.

Ad'equate, a. equal to.

Adhe'sion, s. the act of sticking. Adjective, s. a word added to

a noun to express some Alternately, ad. by turns. property or quality. Al'titude, s. height.

Adieu', ad. farewell.

Ab'ba. s. a word signifying Adjourn'ment, s. putting off. Adopt', v. a. to take as a son

or daughter.

Ad'vent, s. a coming.

Ad'verb, s. a word joined to a verb or adjective, for the purpose of qualifying, or in some measure confining its meaning.

Ad'vocate, s. a pleader.

Abstru'se, a. hidden, difficult. Ae'rial, a. belonging to the

Af'fable, a. easy of manners.

ance.

worse.

Ag'gregate, s. the whole.

Agil'ity, s. speed.

A'lien, s. a stranger.

Alle'giance, s. the duty of a subject.

Al'legory, s. a figurative manner of speech.

Alle'viate, v. a. to soften, to ease.

Al'pha, s. the first letter in the Greek alphabet, the first or highest.

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e air.

lace

Ambig'uous, a. doubtful.

Amen', ad. may it be so. Ame'nable, a. answerable to,

responsible.

Amphib'ious, a. that which can Arrai'gn, v. a. to accuse. live both in air and water.

Anal'ogy, s, likeness of one Artic'ulate, v. a. to pronounce thing to another.

Analysis, s. a separation of Asperity, s. roughness. parts.

Anath'ema, s. a curse.

An'gle, s. a corner.

Animos'ity, s. hatred.

Anni'hilate, v. a. to destroy en-Asth'ma, s a disease in the tirely.

Annul', v. a. to repeal.

Anom'aly, s. irregularity. Anon'ymous, a. without

name.

Antedilu'vian, a. before the flood.

An'tichrist, s. an enemy to Avoirdupo'ise, s. a weight con-Christ.

Anticipate, v. a. to foretaste.

Antip'athy, s. hatred, aversion. Antique, a. ancient.

Anx'ious, a. much concerned.

Aph'orism, s. a maxim. Apos'tle, s. a person sent to Ax'iom, s. a maxim.

preach the gospel. Appara'tus, s. tools, furniture. Appro'priate, v. a. to set apart

for a particular purpose. Approx'imate, a near to.

Ap'titude, s. fitness.

Aquat'ic, a. relating to the wa-Ban'quet, s. a sumptuous feast ter.

Ar bitrary, a. despotic.

Ar'bitrate, v. a. to decide, Beatific, a. blissful. judge.

Archives, s. records.

Ar'id, a. parched up, dry.

Aristoc'racy, s. a form of government which lodges the chief power in the nobles.

Aromatic, a. fragrant, spicy.

Ar'rogance, s. haughtiness.

words distinctly.

Assid'uous, a. constant in application to business.

Assuage, v. a. to soften, to lessen.

lungs.

A'theist, s. one who denies the existence of God.

a Athlet'ic, a. vigorous, strong. At'mosphere, s. the air round the earth.

Atro'cious, a. very wicked. taining 16 ounces to the

pound.

Avouch', v. a. to affirm. Auspic'ious, a. prosperous. Auste're, a. rigid, harsh.

Authenticity, s. genuineness.

Backsli'der, s. an apostate.

Balsam'ic, a. softening, heal

Bank'rupt, s. one who, being unable to pay his debts, gives up his effects.

Basha'w, a Turkish governor. Bdel'lium, s. an aromatic gum

Begui'le, v. a. to improve, to amuse.

Bellig'erent, a. engaged in war.

Benef nes Benev wil Beni' Bere's Bev'e Bien'i yea Biog': live Blasp pio Bo're Bot'a in Bra'c the Brog Buck Bull'i the  $\mathbf{Bul'w}$ fic Buoy Bure

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Burg ma Burle Ca'de Cal'l Calo

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Cam ke Can' Capr Cap'

Car'ı Cash

m of govodges the nobles. it, spicy. use. tiness. pronounce

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SS. soften, to

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denies the

s, strong. air round

vicked. eight cones to the

rm. perous. rsh. uineness.

ostate. ing, heal

tho, being ebts, gives

uous feas**t.** governor. natic gum

improve,

ed in war.

Benedic'tion, s. a blessing. Beneficence, s. active kind-

Benev'olent, a. having good will.

Beni'gn, a. generous, kind. Bere'ave, v. a. to deprive of. Bev'erage, s. a drink.

Bien'nial, a. continuing for two

Biog'raphy, s. a history of Ceru'lean, a. sky-coloured.

Blasphe'me, v. a. to speak im-Cher'ub, s. a celestial spirit. piously of God.

Bo'reas, s. the north wind.

Bot'anist, s. a person skilled Chronol'ogy, s. the art of comin herbs.

Bra'celets, s. ornaments for Ciphering, s. casting accounts. the wrists.

Brogue, s. corrupt dialect. Buck'ler, s. a shield.

Bull'ion, s. gold or silver in Circumspect, a. watchful. the mass.

Bul'wark, s. a defence, a forti-Clandes'tine, a. secret, sly. fication.

Buoy'ant, a. that will not sink. Coag'ulate, v. a. to run into Bureau', s. set of drawers with

Burgher, s. a citizen, a freeman.

Burles'que, v. a. to ridicule. Ca'dence, s. a fall of the voice. Cal'lous, a. hardened.

Calorif'ic, a. causing heat. Campa'ign, s. the time an army

keeps the field in one year. Can'ticles, s. Solomon's songs. Capri'cious, a. fanciful, odd. Cap'tious, a. cross, peevish. Car'nal, a. fleshly, worldly.

Cashie'r, s. a cash-keeper—v. a. to dismiss from service.

Catarr'h, s. a disease of the head and throat.

Catas'trophe, s. a final event generally unhappy.

Cau'terize, v. a. to burn with

Cel'ibacy, s. single life.

Centu'rion, s. a Roman military officer, who commanded 100 men.

Chasm, s. a cleft, an opening. Chimer'ical. a. whimsical. ideal.

puting time.

Circum'ference, s. a circle. Circumja'cent, a. lying around. Circumscri'be, v. a. to enclose.

Circumvent', v. a. to deceive. Coadju'tor, s. an assistant.

clots.

Coales'ce, v. n. to join together.

Coali'tion, s. a union.

Cochine'al, s. an insect used in dying scarlet.

Cock'atrice, s. a serpent. Coer'ce, v. a to check by force. Coeter'nal, a. equally eternal. Co'gent, a. forcible, convincing Cog'nisance, s. a notice. Coinci'de, v. n. to agree with.

Collat'eral, a. side by side. Colle'ague, s. a partner.

Collision, s. act of striking together, a clash.

Col'loquy, s. a conversation. brate.

Com'pact, s. mutual agreement.

Compact', a. solid, close.

amends.

Complaisan'ce, s. obliging be- Contrac'tion, s. the act of haviour.

Compunc'tion, s. remorse.

Con'cave, a. hollow, the oppo-Contuma'cious, a. perverse. site of convex.

mit.

Concen'trate, v. a. to bring to Conver'sion, s. change from the centre, or into a narrow compass.

Concil'iate, v. a. to reconcile.

Conci'se, a. short.

Concom'itant, a. accompanying.

Concu'piscence, s. irregular Co'pious, a. plentiful. desire, sinful lust.

Conden'se a. thick, dense.

Condi'gn, a. deserved.

Condo'lence, s. grief for ano-Counteract, v. a. to act conther's loss.

Con'duit, s. a wate, pipe.

Con'gress, s. an assembly.

Conjunction, s. a union, a part Crisis, s. a critical time. words in parts of a sentence.

Connoisseu'r, s. a critic.

Con'scious, a. inwardly per-Crot'chet, s. a mark in printing suaded.

Consequen'tial, a. important.

Consi'gn, v. a. to make over Cul'pable, a, blameable. to another.

Con'sonant, s. a letter not Car'sorily, ad. hastily, without sounded by itself.

Conspic'uous, a. easy to be seen Commem'orate, v. a. to cele- Consum'mate, v. a. to perfect. Contem'porary, s. one who lives at the same time.

> Contiguous, a. meeting so as to touch.

Compen'sate, v. a. to make Contin'gent, a. casual, uncertain.

shortening.

Con'trite, a. truly penitent. Con'tumely, s. reproach.

Conce'de, v. a. to grant, to ad-Convales'cence, s. a renewal of health.

one state into another.

Can'vex, a. rising in a circular form.

Con'voke, v. a. to call together. Co-op'erate, v. n. to labour with.

Cordiality, s. affection, esteem. Correb'orate. v. a. to confirm. Cov'enant, v. to contract.

trary to.

Cre'dence, s. belief.

Conge'al, v. to freeze, grow stiff Credu'lity, s. too great easiness of belief.

of speech which joins two Criterion, s, a mark for judgment.

> Crit'ic, s. an accurate observer. formed thus [].

> Crys'tal, s. a transparent stone.

Cum'ber, v. a. to embarrass. care.

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rent stone. ble. nbarrasa. ly, without Outa'neous, a. relating to the Der'ogate, v. to lessen, detract skin.

Cyclopæ'dia, s. circle of know-

Deba'se, v. a. to degrade, lower Despond', v. n. to lose hope.

Dil'atory, a. slow. Dilem'ma, s. difficulty.

Diph'thong, s. two vowels join-De'vious, a. out of the track. ed together.

Debil'ity, s. weakness.

Dec'alogue, s. the ten commandments.

Decipher, v. a. to explain what Diametrically, ad. in direct is written.

Decrepit, a. wasted and worn Diffuse, a. widely spread. by age.

Defam'atory, a. scandalizing. Deference, s. regard, submis-

Def'inite, a. certain, precise. Degra'de, v. a. to place lower. Disciple, s. a scholar.

De'ism, s. the opinion of those Dis'cord, s. disagreement. who acknowledge one God, but deny revealed religion.

Del'egate, v. a. to depute. Delib'erate, v. n. to think.

Delin'quent, s. criminal. Dem'agogue, s. the ringleader Dis'sipate, v. a. to spend larof a faction.

Demo'niac, s. one possessed Dis'titch, s. a couple of lines. with a devil.

Demon'strate, v. a. to prove with certainty.

Demu'r, s. doubt, hesitation.

Depo'nent, s. a witness on Doom, s. a sentence. oath.

prayer.

Depre ciate, v. a. to lessen in Dubious, a. doubtful, uncer

king.

Desidera'tum, s. something desirable, wanted.

Despi'te, s. malice, defiance. Desul'tory, a. without method.

Detract', v. a. to slander.

Di'adem, s. a crown.

Diam'eter, s. a line, which, passing through a circle, divides it into two equal parts.

opposition.

Digest', v. to range in order, to dissolve.

Dilap'idate, v. n. to fall to r-in. Disbur'se, v. a. to lay out money.

Dishabille, s. an undress.

Disparage, v. a. to speak of or treat with contempt. Dispar'ity s. inequality.

Dissembler, s. a hypocrite.

ishly.

Diverg'e, v. n. to depart from one point.

Divest', v. a. to dispossess, to strip.

Doublemind'ed, a. deceitful.

Dep'recate, v. a. to evert by Doxology, s. a form of praise to God.

tain.

Derelic'tion, s. an utter forsa-Duc'tile, a. complying, plin-

Du'plicate, s. an exact copy of Encyclope'dia, s. the whole any thing.

East, s. the quarter where the En'ergy, s. power, force. sun rises.

East'er, s. the festival in com- Envi'rons, s. neighbourhood. tion of our Saviour.

Econ'omy, s. frugality.

Ecs'tacy, s. excessive joy, rapture.

Effa'ce, v. a. to blot out.

Efficacy, s. power to effect.

Efful'gence, s. lustre, bright-

of one's self.

Ejaculation, s. a short fervent Equanimity, s. evenness of prayer.

Elas'tic, a. springing back. El'egy, s. a mournful poem.

Elic'it, v. a. to strike out. Ell, s. a measure of one yard and a quarter.

Ellip'sis, s. an oval figure. Elu'cidate, v. a. to clear up.

Eman'cipate, v. a. to free from slavery.

Embar'rass, v. a to perplex. Embel'lish, v. a. to beautify.

Embez'zle, v. a. to steal privately.

Em'blem, s. a moral device. Em'erods, s. painful swellings.

Emol'ument, s. profit. Em'phasis, s. a remarkable Eu'logy, s. praise.

ticular word in a sentence.

Em'ulate, v. a. to rival. Enam'our, v. a. to inspire with Exchequer, s. the court where love.

Enco'mium, s. praise.

circle of sciences.

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Enha'nce, v. a. to make greater. memoration of the resurrec- En'vy, s. vexation at another's good.

> E'phod, s. an ornament worn by the Jewish priests.

> Ep'icure, s. a man given wholly to eating and drinking.

> Ep'ithet, s. an adjective denoting some quality of a noun. Epit'ome, s. an abridgement.

E'gotism, s. frequent mention E poch, s. the time at which a new computation began.

mind.

Equivocate, v. n. to use doubtful expressions.

E'ra, s. an epoch, a point of time.

Eschew', v. a. to shun, to avoid.

Escut'cheon, s. the shield of a family.

Espou'se, v. a. to marry.

Estab'lish, v. a. to make firm. Eter'nity, s. duration without beginning or end.

Evac'uate, v. a. to empty.

Evangel'ical, a. agreeable to the gospel.

Eu'charist, s. the Lord's supper

stress of the voice on a par- Exag'gerate, v. a. to exceed truth.

Empyr'eal, a. refined, heavenly. Exem'plary, a. serving for an example.

the public revenues are received and paid.

ce. greater.

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rt where s are reExcul pate, v. a. to clear from Fortuitous, a. by chance.

Ex'ecrate, v. a. to wish ill to, to Frig'id, a. cold.

Exhil'arate. v. a. to make cheerful.

place.

Exot'ic, a. foreign.

Expand, v. a. to spread, to enlarge.

Expe'dience, s. fitness.

Ex'pedite, v. a. to hasten. Ex'piate, v. a. to atone for a crime.

Explic'it, a. plain, clear.

Ex'port, s. a commodity sent Glebe, s. turf, soil. to a foreign market.

Exposition, s. explanation. Expos'tulate, v. n. to argue.

Expun'ge, v. a. to blot out. Ex'quisite, a. very choice.

Exten'uate, v. a. to lessen.

Extinct', a. put out.

Facil'itate, v. a. to make easy. Fal'lible, a. liable to error.

Fal'low, a. uncultivated.

Fanaticism, s. religious frenzy. Fas'cinate, v. a. to please very

much.

Felic'ity, s. happiness.

Fe'lo-de-se, s. self-murder.

Fer'vid, a. zealous.

Fibre, s. a small thread or Hem'isphere, s. the half of a string.

Fic'tion, s. a story invented. Finess'e, s. artifice, stratagem. Firm'ament, s. the heavens.

Flam'beau, s. a lighted torch. Flex'ible, a. pliant.

Flip'pant, a. pert.

Fluc'tuate, v. n. to change.

Freight, s. the lading of a ship.

Front ispiece, s. an engraving to face the title-page of a book. Frus'trate, v. a. to disappoint Ex'odus, s. a journey from a Ful'crum, s. a prop or support. Gain'say, v. a. to contradict.

Gal'lon, s. a liquid measure of four quarts.

Gan'grene, s. a mortification. Gar'nish, v. a. to decorate.

Geneal'ogy, s. history of family succession.

Geog'raphy, s. a description of the earth.

Gnash, v. to grind the teeth in a rage.

God'liness, s. likeness to God. Gor'geously, ad. magnificently. Gos'pel, s. good news, God's word.

Gourd, s. a plant resembling a melon.

Gra'tis, ad. without pay.

Grotes'que, a. comical, unnatural.

Guile, s. deceit, artifice. Hal'low, v. to make holy.

Haran'gue, s. a speech, a public oration.

He'inous, a. very wicked.

Her'esy, s. error in religion. Het'erodox, a. contrary to the true faith.

Hetero'geneous, a. unlike in nature.

Hie'rarchy, s. an ecclesiastical government

Hi'reling, s. one who serves Incohe'rent, a. disagreeing. for wages.

Homoge'neous, a. of the same nature.

Horizon'tal. a. level.

of praise to God, in Hebrew. "Save, I beseech thee."

Hyperbol'ical, a. exaggerating beyond fact.

Hyp'ocrite, s. a dissembler in Incor'rigible, a. bad beyond religion.

Hys'sop, s. a plant.

Jeop'ardy, s. danger, peril.

Immac'ulate, a. without stain. Immen'sity, s. unbounded great-Indefat'igable, a. unwearied in

Immu'table, a. unalterable. Impartial'ity, s. equitableness. Impeach'ment, s. a legal accusation.

Imped'iment, s. hindrance. pierced, or moved.

Impen'itence, s. hardness of Indiscreet', a. imprudent.

Impercep'tible, a. not to be seen.

Implac'able, a. malicious, not Inex'orable, a. not to be moved. to be pacified.

Import, s. a commodity from abroad.

Impor'tunate, a. incessant in In'finite, a. unbounded, imasking.

Im'potent, a. wanting power. Inflex'ible, a. not to be bent. Im'precate, v. a. to curse.

Impu'te, v. a. to charge upon. Insin'uate, v. to hint artfully. Inacces'sible, a. not to be come at Insolvent a. not able to pay Inad'equate, a. defective.

Incarnation, s. the act of as-Instigate, v. a. to tempt to ill. suming a body.

Incision, s. a wound made.

Incompat'ible, a. inconsistent with another.

Incom'petent, a. not suited in ability.

Hosan'na. s. an exclamation Incomprehen'sible, a. not to be conceived.

> Incon'gruous, a. not fitting. Inconsist'ent, a. contrary. Incontrovert'ible, a. certain.

amendment.

Incredu'lity, s. hardness of be-

Incul'cate, v. a. to impress.

Indef'inite, a. unlimited.

Indeminify, v. a. to maintain unhurt.

Indent'ure, s. a covenant or deed.

Impen'etrable, a. not to be Indig'enous, a. native to a country.

> Indiscrim'inate, a. not separated.

> Inev'itable, a. unavoidable. Infallibil'ity, s. exemption from error.

In'fidel, s. an unbeliever.

mense. Inor'dinate, a. excessive.

debts.

Insupport'able, a. not to be suffered.

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ipt to ill ot to be Interce'de, v. n. to mediate. Interces'sor, s. a mediator. Interdict', v. a. to ferbid.

Interfer'e, v. n. to interpose. Interjection, s. a part of speech Leap year, s. every fourth year, marked thus, (!), and put after a sudden exclamation.

Interim, s. meantime.

Interpret, v. a. to explain to translate.

Interrogation, s. a question asked—the note (?)

Inthral', v. a. to enslave.

Intri'gue, s. a plot. Inval'idate, v. a. to weaken. Inva'riable, a. unchangeable.

Inveigh', v. a. to rail at.

Inverigle, v. a. to allure, to

Invet'erate, a. long established, obstinate.

frony, s. a mode of speech in trary to the words.

Irra'diate v. a. to brighten.

season of jov.

Judic'ious, a. prudent, wise. Jurisdic'tion, s. legal authority.

Jus'tify, v. a. to clear from Licen'tious, a. unrestrained. guilt, desend.

Ju'venile, a. youthful, young. Kins'man, s. a man of the same family.

Knell, s. the sound of a funeral List less, s. careless, heedless. bell.

Lacon'ic, a. short, brief. Lan'guid, a. weak, faint.

Lan'guish, v. n. to grow feeble, Loquac'ity, s. too much talk. to pine.

Larceny, s. theft.

Lascivious, a. lewd, wanton.

Lat'itude s. breadth.

Lavish, a. indiscreetly liberal. League, s. a confederacy, threa miles.

when one day is added to February.

Leav'en, s. ferment mixed with any thing to make it light.

Lee'ward, a. toward that side of a ship on which the wind does not blow.

Leg'ible, a. that may be read. Legion, s. a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

Legislator, one who makes laws.

Len'ity, s. mildness, tenderness.

Lent, s. time of abstinence from Ash-wednesday to Easter.

which the meaning is con-Lep'rosy, s. a distemper of white scales.

Leth'argy s. sleepiness.

Ju'bilee, s. public festivity, a Levi'athan, s. by some supposed to mean the crocodile. but, in general, the whale. Lewd, a. wicked, lustful.

disorderly.

Lieuten'ant, s. a deputy, a second in rank.

Lin'eage, s. a family race.

Lo'gic, s. the art of using reason well.

Lon'gitude, s. length.

Lu'cid, a. shining bright. Lu'cifer, s. the devil, the mor-

ning star.

Lu'cre, s. gain, profit.

Lu'kewarm, a. moderately warm, not zealous.

Lust, s. carnal desire.

Machinate, v. a. to plan, to

Magnan'imous, a. great of mind.

Magnif'icent, a. fine, splendid. Misdemean'our, v. a. to behave Mag'nify, v. a. to extol.

Maj'esty, s. dignity, grandeur. Mit'timus, s. a warrant by Mal'ice, s. ill-will.

Mam'mon, s. riches, wealth.

Man'slaughter, s. murder with-Mo'iety, s. half. out malice.

art.

Man'uscript, s. a book written. Moment'ous, Maranath'a, s. a form of cursing.

Mar'tyr, s. one who is killed for the truth.

Mater'nal, a. as a mother.

Mean'der, v. n. to run wind-Morb'id, a. diseased, corrupted.

Mechan'ic, s. a manufacturer. Media tor, s. an intercessor.

Medio'crity, s. a middle state. Me'liorate, v. a. to make better, to improve.

Mel'low, a. soft, fully ripe. Mel'ody, s. music.

Men'ace, v. a. to threaten. Me'nial, a. as a servant.

Mensuration, s. the act of measuring.

Men'tal, a. in the mind. Mer'cenary, s. a hireling.

Merito'rious, a. high in desert. Metamor'phosis, s. a transfor- Na'dir, s. the point opposite

mation.

Metaphor, s. a simile.

Metrop'olis, s. the chief city of a country.

Mil'itate, v. n. to oppose.

Min'iature, s. a painting very small.

Misan'thropy, s. the hatred of mankind.

Miscella'neous, a. various kinds ill.

which a justice of peace sends an offender to prison.

Mol'lify, v. a. to soften.

Manufac'ture, v. a. to make by Mo'mentary, a. lasting for a moment.

a. important weighty.

Mon'archy, s. a kingly government.

Mon'itor, s. one who warns of faults.

Moro'seness, s. peevishness.

Mort'gage, v. a. to pledge lands. &c.

Mor'tify, v. to humble, vex.

Multiplic'ity, s. great variety. Mun'dane, a. belonging to the world,

Munificent, a. bountiful.

Mutabil'ity, s. changeableness. Mu'tilate, v. a. to maim, cut off. Mu'tinous, s. seditious, turbulent.

Mythology, s. a system of fa bles; account of heathen deities.

the zenith directly under our feet.

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opposite tly under W 21 1 82 5 Nau'seate, v. to loathe.

Nau'tical a. pertaining to ships O'dorous, a. fragrant. or sailors.

Nefa'rious, a. wicked, abomin-

Negotia'tion, s. a treaty of business, &c.

Neth'er, a. lower.

ference.

Nisi-prius, s. a law term for Omnipres'ence, s. the quality of civil causes.

Noctur'nal, a. nightly.

Nois'ome, a. noxious, disgust-

Nomencla'ture, s. a vocabu- Orda'in, v. a. to appoint, invest. lary.

North, s. the point opposite Orthog'raphy, s. the part of to the south.

Novice, s. a young beginner. Nox'ious, a. hurtful, offensive. Ostenta'tion, s. outward vain Nu'gatory, a. ineffectual.

Nurture, v. a. to educate, to O'vertly, ad. openly, publicly. train up.

Nutric'ious, a. nourishing. Ob'durate, a. hard of heart.

Obit'uary, s. a register of the Pag'eant, s. any show. dead.

Obli'que, a. not direct.

Oblit'erate, v. a. to efface, to Par'adox, s. an assertion condestroy.

Ob'loquy, s. slander, disgrace. Paralyt'ic, a. palsied. Obnox'ious, a. liable, exposed. Par'aphrase, s. an explanation Obsce'ne, a. immodest.

Ob'sequies, s. funeral solem Par'asite, s. a flatterer. nities.

Obse'quious, a. compliant.

Ob'solete, a. grown out of use. Obtru'de, v. a. to thrust into a Parsimo'nious, a. covetous, sa-

Obtu'se, a. blunt, not pointed. Partiality, s. an unequal judg-Ob'vious, a. easily discovered. ment in preferring.

Offic'ious, s. too forward.

Ol'igarchy, s. a form of government which places the supreme power in the hands of a few.

Ome'ga, s. the last letter in the Greek alphabet, the last.

Neutral'it;, s. a state of indif-Omnip'otence, s. Almighty pow-

being every where present. Omnis cence, boundless S.

knowledge.

Opprobriousness, s. abuse.

Or'thodox, a. sound in opinion. grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

show.

Ovip'arous, a. bringing forth eggs.

Pal'pable, a. that may be felt.

Panegyr'ic, s. praise. Par'able, s. a similitude.

trary to appearance.

in many words.

Par'ity, s. equality, likeness.

Par'oxysm, s. a fit, the periodical return of a fit.

ving.

Partic'ipate, v. to partake, to Pioneer', s. a soldier to level

Par'ticiple, s. a word partaking Piv ot, s. a pin on which any of the qualities of a noun, an adjective, and a verb.

Pa'thos, s. warmth, feeling. Pedant, s. one vain of knowledge.

Pellu'cid, s. transparent, clear. Penu'rious, a. niggardly.

Pen'ury, s. poverty.

Penin'sula, s. land almost sur-Politics, s. science of governrounded by water.

Pen'tateuch, s. the five books Pol'ity, s. civil constitution. of Moses.

Peram'bulate, v. a. to walk through.

Peremp'tory, a. absolute. Perfidious, v. false to trust.

Per'forate, v. a. to pierce Postpo'ne, v. a. to put off, delay through.

Pernicious, s. very hurtful. Perseve're, v. n. to be stedfast,

to persist. Perspica cious, a. quick-sighted Precip itate, a. hasty, violent. Perspicu'ity, s. easiness to be Precis'ion, s. nicety. understood.

Pertina'cious, a. obstinate.

Per'tinent, a. apt, fit. Perturbed, a. disturbed.

Per'vious, a. admitting pas-Premi'se, v. a. to explain presage.

Pet'rify, v. to change to stone. Prepon'derance, s. superiority Pet'ulant, a. saucy, perverse.

Pharisa'ical, a. externally religious.

Phenom'enon, s. any thing very Prepos'terous, a. wrong, abextraordinary.

Philan'thropy, s. love of man-Pretext', s. a pretence. kind.

Philos'opher, s. a lover ce wisdom.

roads.

thing turns.

Plac'id, a. gentle, kind.

Placable, a. that may be appeased.

Plausibil'ity, s. appearance of right.

Plenary, a. full, entire. Poign'ant, a. sharp, satirical. ment.

Polytheism, s. a belief of many gods.

Pomp'ous, a. stately, grand. Pon'derous, a. heavy.

Poste rior, a. happening after. Po'tent, a. powerful.

Preca rious, a. uncertain.

Preceptor, s. a teacher, a totor.

Predeces'sor, s. one going before.

Predict', v. a. to foretell. Prematu're, a. ripe too soon.

vious'y.

of weight.

Preposition, s. in grammar, a particle governing a case.

surd.

Prescience, s. knowledge of futurity.

Prevar'icate, v. n. to quibble.

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Prolif'i Prolix', Promul Pro'nou stead

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Prow'ess Proxim'i Pu'erile, Pul'veriz

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to quibble.

Primitive, a. ancient, original. Quadru'ple. a. fourfold. Probationer, s. one upon trial. Quer ulous, a. habitually com-Prob'lem, s. a question proposed.

Procras'tinate, v. to delay, to Quo'ta, s. a share, rate. put off.

Prod'igal, s. a waster.

Prof'ligate, a. wicked, aban-Ran'corous, a. very malignant.

Profound', a. deep, learned.

Profu'se, a. wasteful.

Prognos'ticate, v. a. to foretell. Recip'rocal, a. mutual

schemes, &c.

Prolific, a. fruitful. Prolix', a. tedious.

Promul'gate, v. a. to publish.

Pro'noun, s. a word used instead of a noun, to avoid Refractory, a. obstinate. repetitions.

Propen'sity, s. inclination, ten-Regeneration, s. a new birth dency.

Pros'elyte, s. a convert.

Pros'trate, a. laid flat along. Protomar'tyr,s. the first martyr

Protract', v. a. to draw out, Relap'se, s. a falling again into delay.

Protuberant, prominent, a. swelling.

Prov'idence, s. divine care.

Prow'ess, s. bravery.

Proxim'ity, s. nearness.

Pu'erile, a. childish, trifling. Pul'verize, v. a. to reduce to powder.

Pun'gent, a. sharp.

Punctil'io, s. trifling nicety.

Pusillan'imous, a. mean-spirited Quad'rangle, s. a figure that Rep'rimand, v. a. to chide.

many angles.

plaining.

Quies'cence, s. rest.

Rab'bi, s. a Jewish doctor.

Ra'diant, a. shining.

Ran'som, s. a price paid for liberty.

Rapa cious, a. greedy.

Project'or, s. one who forms Reconnoitre, v. a. to view.

Recognize, v. a. to acknowledge.

Redeem', v. a. to ransom.

Reflection, s. attentive consideration.

Reful gent, a. bright, splendid.

by grace.

Rehear'sal, s. repetition.

Reit'erate, v. a. to repeat again and again.

a state from which one had recovered.

Relax', v. to be remiss.

Remor'se, s. pain of guilt. Prov'ident, a. prudent, cautious. Remu'nerate, v. a. to reward.

Ren'ovate, v. a. to renew.

Repent'ance, s. sincere sorrow for sin, and amendment of

Reple'te, a. full, completely filled.

Reprieve, s. a respite after sentence of death.

has four right sides, and as Repri'sal, s. seizure by way of retaliation.

Repug'nant, a. contrary. Requisite, a. necessary. Requi'te, v. a. to recompense.

Rescind', v. a. to annul.

Respon'sible, a. answerable.

Resurrection, s. return from Schism, s. a division in the the grave.

Retaliate, v. a. to return evil Scruple, s. a doubt. for evil.

Retrie've, v. a. to recover.

Re'trospect, s. looking things past.

Rev'erie, s. loose musing. Reverb'erate, v. to resound.

Rhet'oric, s. oratory, the art Secu'lar, s. worldly. of speaking.

Rotation, s. a course or turn. Rotun'dity, s. roundness.

Ru'diment, s. the first part of Sed'ulous, a. industrious. education.

Ru'minate, v. to muse.

Rus'tic, a. rural, rude, plain. Sacerdo'tal, a. belonging to the

priesthood. Sa'crifice, s. an offering made to God.

Sa'crilege, s. robbery of a Sep'ulchre, s. a tomb, a grave church.

Sagac'ity, s. acuteness, keen-Shac'kles, s. chains. ness.

Sal'utary, a. wholesome.

Sanc'tify, v. a. to make holy, Shrewd'ly, ad. cunningly. set apart for holy purposes. Sim'ile, s. a comparison.

Sanc'tuary, s. a holy place, an Simulta'neous, a. acting to asylum.

San'hedrim, s. the chief coun-Sketch, s. an outline. ing of seventy elders.

Sapph'ire, s. a precious blue stone.

Bar'casm, s. a keen reproach. ca'tiate, a. glutted.

Sa'tire, s. a poem, censuring

Scep'ticism, s. general doubt. Sche'dule, s. a small scroll, an inventory.

church.

Scru'tinize, v. a. to examine thoroughly.

on Sece'de, v. a. to withdraw from, Secre'te, v. a. to hide.

> Sect, s. men united in certain tenets.

Seda'te, a. calm, quiet.

Sedu'ce, v. a. to tempt, to cor rupt.

Sem'icircle, a. half a circle. Sensual'ity, s. carnal pleasure

Sep'tuagint, s. the old Greek version of the Old Testament, so called, as being the supposed work of 72 interpreters.

Sev'er, v. to force asunder.

Sham'bles, s. a place to sell meat in.

gether.

cil among the Jews, consist-Sojourn', v. n. to dwell awhile Sol'ecism, s. an impropriety of speech.

Solic'it, v. a. to ask.

Solil'oquy, s. a discourse w one's self.

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Sooth'say, v. n. to foretell. Soph'ist, s. a subtle disputer. Sor'did, a. mean, base.

South, s. opposite the north.

Sponta'neous, a. willing. Spe'cious, a. showy, plausible.

sides and angles. Ster'ile, a. barren.

Stig'matize, v. a. to mark with Tant'amount, a. worth as much. infamy.

Stim'ulate, v. a. to excite.

Sti'pend, s. wages.

Stip'ulate, v. n. to settle terms.

Suavity, s. sweetness. Sub'altern. a. inferior.

Sub'jugate, v. a. to conquer. Sub anary, a. under the moon.

Subser'vient, a. serviceable.

Subsi'de, v. n. to sink downward.

Sub'stantive, s. a noun betokening a thing.

Subvert', v. a. to overturn.

Succinct', a. brief.

Sump'tuous, a. costly, splen-Testa'tor, s. one who leaves a did.

Supercilious, a. proud, haughty. Te'trarch, s. a Roman gover-Superfic'ial, a. on the surface.

Superfluity, s. more than Theorracy, s. a divine govern. enough.

Superse'de, v. a. to make void. Theology, s. the science of Superstition, s. false devotion.

Supineness, s. indolence.

impression.

Syc'ophant, s. a flatterer.

Sol'vible, a. possible to be ex-Synon'ymous, a. of the same meaning.

Tac'it, a. silent.

Tac'tics, s. the art of warfare. Tal'mud, s. the book of Jewish traditions.

Tan'gible, a. perceptible by the touch.

Square, s. a figure of four equal Tar'gum, s. a paraphrase on the five books of Moses, in the Chaldaic language.

Tautology, s. a repetition of the same words.

Tech'nical, a. belonging to arts.

Temerity. s. rashness.

Tem'porize, v. n. to delay.

Tena'cious, a. obstinate in an opinion, firmly adhering.

Tep'id, a. rather hot, lukewarm.

Terra'queous, a. composed of land and water.

Terres'trial, a. earthly.

Tes'tament, s. a will, a covenant.

will.

nor.

ment.

divinity.

Thral'dom, s. slavery.

Suscep'tible, a. apt to take an Thwart, v. a. to cross, oppose. Timid'ity, s. fearfulness

Tithe, s. the tenth part.

Sym'metry, s. a due propor-Tolera'tion, s. allowance, permission.

Sym'pathy, s. mutual feeling. Topaz, s. a precious yellow gem

Torna'do, s. a whirlwind.

Tor'pid, s. numbed, inactive.

Tradu'ce, v. a. to scandalize. Trag'ic, a. mournful.

Transcend', v. to excel.

Trans'cript, s. a copy from any original.

Transfig'ure, v. a. to change Upbraid', v. a. to chide, rethe figure.

Transfu'se, v. a. to pour into Vacu'ity, s. emptiness. another.

Transgress', v. a. to offend Val'id, a. conclusive. against rule.

Transient, a. momentary.

Trans'verse, a. lying in a cross Veloc'ity, s. speed, quick modirection.

Tra'verse, v. to wander over.

Tres pass, v. n. to sin or commit a fault.

Trepidation, s. a state of trem- Verb, s. a part of speech which bling.

Trian'gular, a. having three! angles.

Tribulation, s. distress, trial.

Trib'ute, s. a tax.

Turbid, a. thick, muddy.

Type, s. the shadow or sign of Ver'ily, ad. certainly. a thing.

Ty'ro, s. a student, novice. Umbrage, s. offence.

Um'pire, s. a decider of dis-Vi'and, s. meat, food. putes.

Unbelief', s. want of faith. Unc'tion, s. an anointing.

Undaunt'ed, a. fearless, bold. indesigning, a. sincere, hon-Vindicate, v. a. to justify. est.

Un'dulate, v. a. to move as a Vin'evard, s. ground planted

U'nison, s. sounding alike. Unleav'ened, & not fermented. Unravel, v. a. to explain.

Urban'ity, s. civility, politeness Ur'gent, a. pressing, earnest.

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Usurp', v. a. to seize without right.

U'sury, s. the interest money; generally understood unlawful interest.

proach.

Vague, a. unmeaning.

Ve'hemence, s. violence, ardour.

tion.

Ven'erate, v. a. to regard with awe.

Verac'ity, s. truth.

signifies being, doing, or suffering.

Verb'al, a. spoken.

Verb'ose, a. tedious, prolix.

Ver'dure, s. greenness. Vernac'ular, a. native.

Ver'ity, s. truth.

Ver'satile, a. variable.

Vesture, s. garment, dress.

Vi'brate, v. to quiver.

Vicin'ity, s. neighbourhoods

Vicis'situde, s. change. Vig'ilance, s. watchfulness.

Vindic'tive, a. revengeful.

with vines.

Vis'ible, a. that may be seen. Vi'tal, a. necessary to life, es-

itself.

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ind planted

Vit'iate, v. a. to deprave, cor-Vow'el, s. a letter sounded by

Vivify, v. a. to make alive. Vivip arous, a. bringing forth

Vizier, s. the Ottoman prime minister.

Vocab'ulary, s. a small diction- Way faring, a. travelling.

Vociferous. a. clamorous. noisy.

Volca'no, s. a burning moun-Wont'ed, part. accustomed.

Volition, s. the act of willing. Vol'uble, a. fluent in words. Vora'cious, a. greedy to eat. Vor'tex, s. a whirlpool.

Vo'tary, s. one zealously devoted to any service.

Vouchsafe', v. to condescend, Zeph'yr, s. the west wind. to grant. Vouch, v. to bear witness.

Vul'nerable, a. that may be wounded. Vul'gate, s. a Latin version of the Bible, authorized by the Church of Rome.

West, s. opposite the east. Vo'cal, a. relating to the voice. Wind ward, ad. towards the wind.

Win'now, v. to fan, to sift. Vol'atile, a. evaporating, lively Wig'wam, s. an Indian cabin. Wran'gle, v. to dispute peevishly.

Yclep'ed, a. called.

Yearn, v. n. to feel uneasiness. Ze'nith, s. that point in the heavens directly over our heads.

Zoog raphy, s. a description of animals.

## THE TEACHER'S COUNSEL TO HIS PUPILS.

#### LESSON 17.

- 1. Ye docile youths, who learning love And would in various arts improve, And to be taught to me repair, These precepts in your memory bear. When morning first unseals your eyes, And bids you to your labours rise, To God with pious ardour pray, That he would bless the passing day; For all your studies are but vain, Which no celestial blessing gain.
- 2. Then wash'd, and decent in your dress, Let each in school assume his place, And while you at your books remain, Let thoughtful silence always reign;

For stillness, I have found by use, Will to your progress much conduce. All chat, and play, are here debarr'd; No voice, but his who reads, be heard; Whatever be the task assign'd, Perform it with a willing mind.

- 3. You that in writing would excel,
  First imitate your copies well:
  Down strokes make strong, and upward fine,
  And boldness, with your freedom, join.
  If, by luxuriant fancy bent,
  You aim at curious ornament,
  Your plastic pen, by frequent use,
  May fishes, beasts, and birds produce;
  But chiefly strive to gain a hand
  For business, with a just command.
- 4. When figures exercise your quill,
  They ask your care, and all your skill;
  Your fancy may in writing guide,
  But reason here must be applied.
  As you the learned track pursue,
  Fresh useful scenes will crowd your view;
  The mathematics' spacious field,
  Will grand and noble prospects yield;
  Whether by maps, o'er seas you rove,
  Or trace the starry heavens above,
  What rapturous pleasures will you find,
  When demonstration feasts the mind!
- 5. Let those who for instruction come
  To learn the tongues of Greece and Rcme
  Or French polite, that now is made
  The general speech in courts and trade,
  Learn grammar first, learn grammar well,
  If they would in the tongues excel;
  For none will a good structure raise,
  Except he this foundation lays.
- 6. Whene'er you are from school dismiss'd
  And have my teave to play or rest,
  Still let my counsels have their sway,
  And even regulate your play.
  Such sportful exercises choose,
  As will the most to health conduce.
  Tops, kites, and marbles, hoops, and ball,
  By turns the younger people call;

While boys of larger size resort
To some more strong and manly sport.
But see you give no place to rage,
Nor money in your play engage;
For sordid thirst of gain destroys
All peace of mind—in men and boys.

- 7. Abominate the lying tongue,
  And scorn to do your fellow wrong;
  From oaths, and idle talk, refrain,
  And doubtful fables, for they're vain.
  But if sometimes you be inclin'd
  To give refreshment to the mind,
  Historians, and poetic lays,
  At once will both instruct and please.
  In English writers we abound,
  In whom much useful learning's found;
  But frivolous song, and wild romance,
  Be ever banish'd far from hence.
- 8. Soon as your judgment waxes strong. And can distinguish right from wrong. Think it no task to read in youth The Testaments of sacred truth: With diligence peruse them through, In every language that you know; By day revolve them with delight, And on them meditate by night.— When to your meals the call you hear, At once, without delay, appear; At table in decorum sit: All prating is forbid at meat. In food observe the golden mean, And keep your clothes and linen clean; And when you've eat what does suffice Thank Heaven, and in good order rise.
- 9. One precept yet remains behind
  Which must be fixed upon your mind
  Of foolish chat in bed beware;
  Be silent, and be modest there:
  Let no disturbance then be made,
  But meditate upon your bed;
  And ere your head the pillow bears.
  Apply to Him who always hears
  The breathings of a pious breast;
  And you may safely sink to rest.

## APPENDIX.

### OUTLINES OF GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a description of the surface of the earth, as consisting of land and water.

The land is divided into Continents, Islands, Peninsulas, Isthmuses Capes and Promontories.

The water is divided into Oceans, Seas, Lakes, Bays, Gulfs and Straits.

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A Continent is the largest extent of land, containing many kingdoms and states, as Europe, Asia, &c.—An Island is a smaller portion of land, whoily surrounded by water, as Great Britain, Ireland, &c.— A Peninsula is land almost surrounded by water. as the Morea in Greece, Jutland, &c.—An Isthmus is a narrow neck of land, joining a peninsula to the main land, as the Isthmus of Corinth in Greece.—A Promontory is a high land, jutting far into the sea.—A Cape is the extremity of a promontory, as the Cape of Good Hope.

An Ocean is the largest body of water, as the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans.—Seas are detached parts of the ocean, as the Baltic and Mediterranean seas.—A Lake is water surrounded by land, as Lake Ontario, &c.—A Bay or Gulf is water partly surrounded by land, as the Bay of Biscay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—A Strait is a narrow passage of water, joining one sea to another, as the Straits of Gibraltar and Dover.

EUROPE.—Europe, though the least quarter of the Globe, is the most distinguished for the fertility of its soil, the temperature of its climate, and for the cultivation of the arts and sciences. It is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean, W. by the Atlantic Ocean, S. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by Asia, the Black Sea, the Sea of Marmora, and the Archipelago. The population of Europe has been estimated at 230 millions. The following are the countries of Europe, with their chief towns or capitals, viz:—

				Capitals.		٠	Capitals.
England, .				London.	Portugal,		Lisbon.
Scotland, .				Edinburgh.	Switzerland, .		Berne.
Ireland, .	•		•	Dublin.	Italy,		
Norway, )	•	•	•	Bergen.	Turkey,		Constantinople.
Sweden,					Greece,		
Denmark,		•					St. Petersburgh
		•	٠		Prussia,		
Belgium, .				Brussels.	Germany,		
France, .					Austria,	÷	Vienna.
Apain,			•	Madrid.	********		-

Italy contains several	states	L		
1. Kingdom of Sardinia.				Chief Towns
Savoy,		_		Chambery.
	•			Turin.
	•	•		Genoa.
Genoa Island of Sardinia,				Cagliari.
•				
2. Austrian Italy.				
Milan,				MILAN.
Venuce		•		VENICE.
<b>3.</b> Parma,	•			Parma.
4. Modena and Massa,				Modena, Massa.
5. Lucca,	•			Lucca.
5. Lucca, 6. Tuscany	•			FLORENCE.
7. States of the Church,				Rome.
8. Kingdom of the two S	Sicilie	3.		
Naples,	•		•	NAPLES.
Sicily,	•	•	•	Palermo.
The states of Germany a	ıre :—	-		
Mecklenburg, .				Schwerin, Strelitz.
Oldenburg, .	•	•	•	Oldenburg.
Diunswick, ,				Brunswick.
Kingdom of Saxony,				DRESDEN.
,				
The Saxe Principali				
Saxe-Weimar,				Weimar.
Saxe-Coburg—	Gotha	ì,		Gotha, Coburg.
Saxe-Meininger	a,	•		Meiningen.
Hesse-Cassel, .				Cassel.
Hesse-Darmstadt,				Darmstadt.
Nassau,			•	Nassau.
Kingdom of Bavaria	١,			Munich.
Kingdom of Wirter	berg,			STUTTGARD.
Grand Duchy of Bac	len,		•	Carlsruhe.
The Free Cities,	•	•	•	FRANKFORT.

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### ENGLAND AND WALES.

Boundaries.—N. by Scotland; W. by the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel; S. by the English Channel; E. by the German Ocean or North Sea. The superficial area is 57,812 square nucles, and the population about fourteen millions.

The following are the Counties of England and Wales, with some of their Chief Towns:—

# ENGLAND.

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Countres.	Chief Towns.
Northumberland,	Newcastle, Berwick, North Shields.
Cumberland,	Carlisle, Whitehaven, Workington.
Durham,	Durham, Sunderland, Stockton.
Westmoreland,	Appleby, Kendal.
Lancashire,	Lancaster, Liverpool, Manchester. York, Leeds, Sheffield.
Lincolnshire,	Lincoln, Boston, Gainsborough.
Nottinghamshire,	Nottingham, Newark, Mansfield.
Derbyshire,	Derby, Matlock, Buxton.
Cheshire,	Chester, Macclesfield, Stockport.
Shropshire,	Shrewsbury, Bridgenorth, Wellington.
Staffordshire,	Stafford, Litchfield, Walsall.
Leicestershire,	Leicester, Loughborough, Bosworth
Rutland, Northamptonshire,	Oakham, Uppingham. Northampton, Peterborough, Daventry.
Bedfordshire,	Bedford, Dunstable, Woburn.
Huntingdonshire,	
Cambridgeshire,	Cambridge, Ely, Newmarket.
Norfolk,	Norwich, Yarmouth.
Suffolk,	Ipswich, Sudbury, Woodbridge.
Essex,	Chelmsford, Colchester, Harwich.
Hertfordshire, Middlesex,	Hertford, St. Albans, Ware. London, Westminster, Brentford.
Buckinghamshire,	
Oxfordshire,	
Warwickshire,	Warwick, Birmingham, Coventry.
Worcestershire,	Worcester, Kidderminster, Dudley.
Herefordshire,	
Monmouth,	
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire,	
Berkshire,	Reading, Windsor, Abingdon.
Surrey,	Guildford, Croyden, Kingston.
Kent, {	Maidstone, Canterbury, Greenwich.
	Dover, Woolwich, Deptford, Chatham.
Sussex,	
Hampshire, Dorsetshire,	
Somersetshire,	
Devonshire,	
Cornwall,	Launession, Bodmin, Falmouth.

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### WALES.

Chief Towns. Countres.

Flintshire, -----Flint, Mold, Holywell, St. Asaph. Denbighshire, -----Denbigh, Wrexham, Llangollen. Camarvonshire, -----Carnarvon, Bangor, Conway.

Anglesea, -----Beaumaris, Holyhead.

Merionethshire, ----- Dolgelly, Bala.

Montgomeryshire, ----- Montgomery, Welchpool, Newtown Radnorshire, ----- New Radnor, Presteign, Knighton.

Brecknockshire, -----Brecknock, Builth, Hay. Cardiganshire, ----- Cardigan, Aberystwith.

Pembrokeshire, ----- Pembroke, Milford, St. David's. Carmarthenshire, ----- Carmarthen, Llanelly, Kidwely. Glamorganshire, ----- Cardiff, Swansea, Llandaff.

### SCOTLAND,

Is bounded N. oy the North Sea; W. by the Atlantic Ocean; S. by England, and the Irish Sea; and E. by the German Ocean. It contains 32,167 square miles, and the population is about two millions and a half. It is divided into thirty-three Counties:-

Counties. Chief Towns.

Orkney and Sherland, - - - Kirkwall, Stromn ss, Lerwick.

Caithness, - - - - - Wick, Thurso. Sutherland, - - - - - Dornoch.

Ross, - - - - Tain, Dingwall, Fortrose.

Cromarty, - - - - - Cromarty.

Inverness, - - - - - Inverness, Fort George, Fort William

Nairn. - - - - - Nairn.

Elgin or Moray, - - - - - Elgin, Forres, Fochabers. Banff, ---- Banff, Cullen, Keith.

Aberdeen, - - - - - - Aberdeen, Peterhead, Huntly. Kincardine or Mearns, - - Stonehaven, Laurencekirk. Forfar or Angus, - - - - Forfar, Dundee, Montrose.

Fife, - - - - - Cupar, St. Andrews, Kirkcaldy.

Kinross, - - - - - - Kinross.

Clackmannan, - - - - - -Clackmannan, Alloa, Dollar. Perth, ----- Perth, Culross, Kincardine, Crieft

Argyll, - - - - - - - - Inverary, Campbelton, Oban.

Bute, - - - - - - Rothesay, Brodick. Dunbarton or Lennox, - - - Dunbarton, Helensburgh.

Stirling, ----- Stirling, Falkirk, Grangemouth.

Linlithgow or ----Linlithgow, Queensferry, Bathgate West Lothian, ----

Dublin Wicks Kildan King's Queen Carlow Kilker Wexfe

Leitrin Sligo, Mayo, Roscor Galwa

Tipper Clare, Limeri Kerry,

Cork,

Water

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Counties.	Chief Towns.
Edinburgh or	Edinburgh, Leith, Dalkeith.
Haddington or East Lothian,	Haddington, Dunbar, N. Berwick
Berwick or Merse,	Greenlaw, Lauder, Dunse, Coldstream
Roxburgh or	Jedburgh, Kelso, Hawick, Melrose
Selkirk,	Selkirk, Galashiels.
Peebles or Tweeddale, Lanark or Clydesdale,	Peebles, Inverleithen. Lanark, Glasgow, Hamilton.
Renfrew,	Renfrew, Paisley, Greenock.
Ayr,	Ayr, Irvine, Kilmarnock. Dumfries, Annan, Moffat.
Dumfries,	
East Galloway,	Kirkcudbright, New Galloway.
Wigtown or }	Wigtown, Stranraer, Port Patrice.

## IRELAND,

Is bounded N. W. and S. by the Atlantic Ocean; E. by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. It contains 31,874 square miles, and the population amounts to about eight millions.

Ireland is divided into four Provinces, -Ulster, Leinster, Connaught,

and Munster; which are sub-divided into 32 Counties:-

Counties.	Chief Towns.
Donegal,	Lifford, Donegal, Ballyshannon, Letter Kenny.
Londonderry,	Londonderry, Coleraine, Newtonlima- vady.
Antrim,	Carrickfergus, Belfast, Lisbum, Antrim. Omagh, Dungannon, Strabane.
Down, {	Downpatrick, Newry, Dromore, Newtonards.
Fermanagh,	Monaghan, Clones, Carrickmacross.
	IN LEINSTER.
East Meath,	Mullingar, Athlone, Kilbeggan.

Counties.  Dublin, Wicklow, Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, Carlow, Kilkenny, Wexford,	Chief Towns.  Dublin, Balbriggan, Kingstown. Wicklow, Arklow, Bray. Athy, Naas, Kildare, Mavnooth. Philipstown, Birr, Tullander, Banagher. Maryborough, Portarlington, Mountrath. Carlow, Tullow. Kilkenny, Callan, Thomastown. Wexford, New Ross, Enniscorthy.
Leitrim, { Sligo, Roscommon, Galway,	Carrick-on-shannon—Leitrim, Manon—Hamilton. Sligo. Castlebar, Ballinrobe, Ballina, Westport. Roscommon, Athlone. Boyle, Elphin. Galway, Loughrea, Tuam, Ballinasloc. IN MUNSTER.
Tipperary,	Clonmel, Cashel, Tipperary, Roscrea. Ennis, Clare, Kilrush. Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle. Tralee, Dingle, Killarney. Cork, Bandon, Kinsale, Youghal, Mallow, Fermoy, Cove, Charleville. Waterford, Dungarvan, Lismore, Tallow.

The CHLEF ISLANDS belonging to Great Britain are the Orkneys, and Shetland Isles, the Hebrides or Western Isles, the Isles of Man, Anglesea, Wight, Scilly, Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark.

In the Baltic are Zealand and Funen, Rugen, Bornholm, Gothland, Aland, Oland, Dago and Oesel.

In the Mediterranean, Ivica, Majorca, Minorca, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Malta, Cefalonia, Zante, Candia, Cyprus, Rhodes, and the

Islands in the Archipelago.

The CHIEF MOUNTAINS in Europe are the Dofrine or Dofrafield Mountains, between Norway and Sweden; the Uralian Mountains in Russia; Carpathian Mountains between Poland and Hungary; Pyrenees between France and Spain; the Alps which surround the north of Italy; the Peak in Derbyshire, England; Snowden in Wales; the Cheviot hills in Scotland; and Mourne Mountains in Ireland. The burning mountains are Vesuvius, near Naples; Etna in Sicily; and Hecla, in the cold isle of Iceland. Mont Blanc, a peak of the Alps, is the highest mountain in Europe, being 15,662 feet above the level of the sea.

The SEAS are, the Baltic Sea, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, the

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English Channel, St. George's Channel, the Mediterranean Sca, the

Black Sea and the Archipelago.

The Lakes are those of Ladoga and Onega in Russia; Wener and Wettern in Sweden; and the lakes of Geneva and Constance on the borders of Switzerland.

The BAYS, GULFS, &c. are the Bay of Biscay, Gulfs of Bothnia and

Finland, Gulfs of Venice and Lepanto.

The STRAITS are those of Dover, Gibraltar, Bonifacio, Messina, and

Kaffa, Dardanetles and Constantinople.

The RIVERS are the Thames and Severn in England; the Forth and Tay in Scotland; the Shannon in Ireland; the Elbe in Saxony; Rhine between France and Germany; Seine and Rhone in France; the Tagus in Portugal and Spain; Po and Tiber in Italy; the Weisel or Vistula in Poland; Wolga and Don in Russia; and the Danube, which flows from Germany to the Black Sea.

### ASIA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by Europe, the Black Sea, Archipelago, Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and Red Sea; S. by the Indian Ocean; and E. by the Pacific Ocean.

The superficial area, including the islands, has been estimated at

20,000,000 square miles; and its population at 460,000,000.

Asia is, therefore, the most populous quarter of the globe. It is here the first man was created—the patriarchs lived—the law was given to Moses—and the greatest and most celebrated monarchies were formed. In Asia the promulgation of Christianity was first made, and from thence the light of the Gospel was diffused over the whole world; and almost all the laws, arts and sciences had here their origin. The countries which it contains are:—

# Countries. Chief Towns.

Turkey in Asia, ---- Smyrna, Aleppo, Damascus, Bagdad.

Arabia, ----- Mecca, Medina, Mocha. Persia, ----- Teheran, Ispahan.

Afghanistan, ----- Cabul, Candahar, Herat.

Hindostan, ----- Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Benarea

Eastern Peninsula, --- Ava, Aracan, Bankok. China, ----- Pekin, Nankin, Canton.

Thibet, ----- Lassa.

Chinese Tartary, ---- Cashgar, Yarkand, Maimatchin.

Independent Tartary, -- Bokhara, Samarcand.
Asiatic Russia, ---- Tobolsk, Astracan.

Japan, ----- Jeddo, Miaco, Nangasaki.

The CHIEF ISLANDS in Asia are, Java, Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Cyprus, Celebes, Japan Islands, Philippine Islands, Moluccas, New Guinea, Australia or New Holland, and New Zealand.

The Mountains are the Himmaleh Mountains, the highest in the

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world, being 27,700 feet above the level of the sea—Caucasus, Ararat,

Taurus, Lebanon; Sinai and Horeb.

The SEAS and GULFS are the Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Persian Gulf, Bay of Bengal, Chinese Sea, Gulfs of Siam and Tonquin, Yellow Sea, Sea of Japan, Sea of Ochotsk, Sea of Kamtschatka, Caspian Sea, and Sea of Aral.

STRAITS.—Babelmandel, Ormus, Malacca, Sunda, Macassar, Beh-

ring

CAPES. - Severo, Baba, Comorin, Negrais, Romania, Cambodia

Lopatka, and East Cape.

RIVERS.—Oby, Yenisei, Lena, Amur, Hoang-ho, Yang-tse-kiang, Maykaung, Irrawady, Ganges, Brahmapootra, Indus, Euphrates, Tigris, Oxus, Jaxartes.

LAKES.—Baikal, Balkash or Palkati.

# AFRICA,

Has always been in a state of barbarism, if we except Egypt and Carthage. It is bounded N. by the Mediterranean; W. by the Atlantic; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Isthmus of Suez the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The superficial area has been estimated at 11,000,000 square miles; and its population at 70 millions.

The following are the principal African nations:-

Countries.			Capitals.	Countries.	Capitals.
Morocco, .			Morocco.	Biledulgerid, D	ara.
Fez,			Fez.	Zaara, T	egessa.
Algiers,		•	Algiers.	Nubia, D	ongola.
Tunis,			Tunis.	Abyssinia, G	ondar.
Negroland,				Abex, S	
Guinea, .				Ajan, B	
Egypt, .			Cairo.	Zanguebar, N	
Tripoli, .				Mozambique, M	Iozambique
Barca.			Barca.	Terra-de-Natal	********
				e southern point of Afr	

ISLANDS.—In the Atlantic are the Azores or Western Isles, the Madeiras, the Canaries, and the Cape Verd Isles. In the Gulf of Guinea are St. Thomas, Anabon, Prince's Isle, and Fernando Po; and more distant are St. Matthew, Ascension, and St. Helena. To the east of Africa are Madagascar, Isle of France, Bourbon, the Comora Isle, Almirante and Mahe Isles; and Zocotra and Babelmandel, near the Red Sea.

Mountains.—Atlas to the north-east of Africa, which is the highest, being 11,980 feet above the level of the Sea;—the Mountains of the Moon in Ethiopia, and the Mountains of Sierre Leone.

GULFS, &c.—Gulf of Guinea; Table and Saldana Bays, Channel of the Mozambique.

CAPES.—Bon, Spartel, Cantin, Geer, Nun, Pojador, Blanco, Verde, Roxo, Mesurado, Palmas, Lopez, Formesa, Negro, Voltas, Good Hope, Agulhas, Corrientes, Delgado, Guardafui.

RIVERS.—The Nile, Niger, Senegal, Gambia, Rio Grande, Congo or

Zaire, Coanza, Orange, Zambezi.

LAKES .- Tchad, Dembea, and Maravi.

### AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. The superficial area has been estimated at 15,000,000 square miles, and its population at 40 millions. It was discovered by Columbus, a Genoese, in the year 1492. This continent is divided by the Isthmus of Panama into two great parts, namely, North and South America.

### NORTH AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Northern Ocean; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It extends from 7° 30′ to 74° N. lat. and from 55° 30′ to 168° W. long., being in length from N. to S. 4500 miles, and in breadth, from the E. of Nova Scotia to the mouth of the Columbia River, nearly 3000 miles. The superficial area has been estimated at 8,000,000 square miles, and its population at 27 millions.

The divisions of North America, are, 1st. Russian Territory; 2. British America; 3. United States; 4. Mexico and Guatimala;

5. West India Islands; 6. Greenland.

Its Islands, beside the West Indies, are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward, Bermudas, Aleutian Islands, Queen Charlotte's Isles, Vancouver Island, North Georgian Islands, Cockburn Island, Southampton Island.

Lakes. — Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Great Bear Lake, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca, Winnipeg, Mistassin, Cham-

plain, Nicaragua.

RIVERS.—Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, St. Lawrence, Hudson, Arkansas, Red River, Rio, Colorado, Rio del Norté, Columbia, Mackenzie

Bays, Gulfs, and Straits.—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet, Coronation Gulf, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Chesapeak Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Florida Channel, Bay of Campeachy, Bay of Honduras, Gulf of California; Nootka Sound, Barrow's Strait, Strait f the Fury and Hecla.

CAPES .- Farewell, Chidley, Charles, Sable, Cod, Hatteras, Tancha,

St. Lucas, Prince of Wales, Icy Cape.

Mountains.—Appalachian or Alleghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Mount St. Elias, Mount Fair-weather, the Mountains of Mexico

### THE RUSSIAN TERRITORY,

Consists of the extreme north western region of America, and a narrow tract of coast extending to 55° N. lat.—It is bounded N. by

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atteras, Tancha,

s, Rocky Mountains of Mexico.

America, and a s bounded N. by

the Northern Ocean; W. and S. by the North Pacific; and E. by Britash America. Population 50,000.

### BRITISH AMERICA.

Is bounded N. by Baffin's Bay and the Arctic Ocean, W. by the Russian Territory. S. by the United States; and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. It is estimated to contain 2,360,000 square miles, and the population is about 2 millions.

Divisions. Chief Towns.

Hudson's Bay Territories, York Fort, Nam.

Canada West, Toronto, Kingston, Brockville, Bytown, Cornwall, Hamilton, Niagara, and London.

Canada East, Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke.

New Brunswick, - - - - - Fredericton, St. John.
Nova Scotia, - - - - - - Halifax, Annapolis, Pictou.

Islands. Chief Towns.

Newfoundland, - - - - - St. John. Cape Breton, - - - - Sidney.

Prince Edward, - - - - Charlotte Town.

Bermudas, - - - - St. George. Anticosti, Southampton, North Georgian Islands.

CAPES.—Rosier, Sable, Canso, Breton, Ray, Race, Charles, Chidley. Bays, &c.—Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, Hudson's Straits, Hudson's Bay, James' Bay, Straits of Belleisle, Gulf of St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy, Coronation Gulf, Barrows' Straits, Prince Regent's Inlet.

LAKES.—Superior, Huron, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Athabasca, Great Slave Lake, Great Bear Lake, Mistassin, Nipissing, Simcoe, and Rice Lake.

RIVERS.—St. Lawrence, and Ottawa, St. John, Niagara, Coppermine, Mackenzie, Nelson, Columbia.

### THE UNITED STATES,

Are bounded N. by British America; W. by the Pacific Ocean and Mexico; S. by the Gulf of Mexico, and E. by the Atlantic Ocean. They contain 2,257,300 square miles. Population about 13,000,000, of whom 2,000,000 are slaves.

### DIVISIONS.

Northern States.									Capitals.
Maine,		-	•	-		-	-		Augusta.
New Hampshire,				-			•	•	Concord.
Vermont,									
Massachusetts,									
Rhode Island,									
Connecticut, -	•	•	•	-	•	•	-	-	Hartford.

Middle States.									(	Capitals.
New-York,					•			•		Albany.
Pennsylvania,										Harrisburg.
New-Jersey,				-	-			•		
Delaware, -	-	-	-	•		•	•	-	•	Dover.
Southern States.										
Maryland, -				-		•			•	Annapolis.
Virginia, -			-		-			-		Richmond.
District of Col	um									WASHINGTON.
North Carolina					•				•	
South Caroling			-				-	•	-	Columbia.
Georgia	.,		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Georgia, Alabama, -	-	-	-		•	-	•	-	•	Tuscaloosa.
Western States.										
Ohio,			•				-		•	Columbus.
Indiana	-	-		-			-	-		Indianapolis.
Illinois			-	-	100	-				Vandalia.
Illinois, Missouri,	-	-		-						Jefferson.
Kentucky, -	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	Frankfort. Nashville.
Tennessee, -	-		-		_	-	-			Nashville.
Mississippi, -	-	•								Jackson.
								-		New Orleans.
Arkansas, -					-		-	-	-	Little Rock.
Michigan, -	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	Detroit.
Ter	rit	ori	es i	not	yet	er	ect	ed i	nto	States.
Florida			-		_			_		
Wisconsin, -						-		•		
North-West N	liss	our	i.							
Western Terri	tor	ies,	-	-		-	-	-	-	

ISLANUS.-Rhode, Long, Staten, Nantucket.

Bays. — Penobscot, Massachusetts, Delaware, Chesapeak, Long Island Sound, Florida Channel.

CAPES.—Ann, Cod, May, Charles, Henry, Hatteras, Fear, Lookon Tancha or Sable Point.

Mountains. — Alieghany Mountains, Rocky Mountains, Ozwo

Lakes of Canada, Pontcharrain.

Rivers. - Mississippi with its tributaries, Missouri, Arkansas, Rel River, Ohio, Wabash, Tennessee, Illinois, St. Peters, St. Croix, Commecticut, Hudson, Delaware, Susquehannah, Potomac, Savannah.

### MEXICO AND GUATIMALA,

Are bounded N. by the United States and the Gulf of Mexico; W. and S. by the Pacific Ocean; and E. by the United States, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Mexico contains 1,649,000 square

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miles, and Guatimala 184,000. Population of Mexico 7,500 000,—of Guatimala, 1,650,000.

### THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS,

Are situate in the Atlantic Ocean, between N. and S. America. They contain about 72,500 square miles, and a population of 2,600,-000, of whom only 460,000 are whites.

These Islands are called the West Indies, from the following circumstance:—Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America, proposed to sail to the East Indies by a western course; but instead of reaching Asia, as he intended, he found America: still he was persuaded that those Islands were the western part of India; and before a sufficient number of voyages could be accomplished to convince him of his error, he died. From this mistaken notion of his, the islands acquired the name of West Indies.

### GREENLAND,

Is an extensive region which lies between Baffin's Bay and the Northern Ocean; from Cape Farewell, in lat. 60° it stretches northward indefinitely towards the Pole.

### SOUTH AMERICA,

Is bounded N. by the Isthmus of Panama and the Caribbean Sea; W. by the Pacific Ocean; S. by the Southern Ocean; and E. by the Atlantic. The superficial area has been estimated at 7,000,000 square miles, and its population at 13,000,000.

### CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS.

The Earth in shape resembles an orange, being nearly cound. It is more than twenty-four thousand miles round, and a six thousand through; and is minety-five millions of miles from the sun.

The Equator is a great circle, which divides the earth into two equal parts, at an equal distance from each pole; and it is so called, because, when the sun is in this circle, the days and nights are equal

to all the inhabitants of the earth.

The poles are two points of the earth opposite to each other, the one called north, and the other south. These points are only imaginary, as are also the circles. All parts of the earth, with respect to their situations, are either to the north or south of the equator; and the distance of places is counted from it towards the north or south pole. The poles are ninety degrees from the equator; I all a circle is 180 degrees; and a whole circle, whether great or small, is 360 degrees.

The tropics are two lesser circles, called Cancer and Capricorn. The tropic of Cancer is 23½ degrees north of the equator, and the

tropic of Capricorn 231 south of the equator.

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The polar circles are two lesser circles, called Arctic and Antarctic; the arctic or north polar circle is 66½ degrees from the equator, and the antarctic or south polar circle is the same distance south of the equator. The polar circles are also 23½ degrees from the poles.

The ecliptic is a great circle described by the sun in the space of a year. It surrounds the globe between the two tropics, and crosses

the equator at two opposite points.

All lines drawn from one pole to the other are called meridians. When the sun comes to the meridian of a piace, it is then noon or mid-day at that place. We may imagine as many meridians as we please, for every place has a meridian. The meridian or line drawn from north to south over Greenwich, in England, is called the first or fixed meridian.

There are two horizons; one called the sensible or visible, and the other the rational horizon. Then sensible horizon is the boundary of our sight, being that circle where the sky and earth seem to meet. The rational horizon cuts the earth into two equal parts, and is parallel to the sensible horizon. The poles of the horizon are called Zenith and Nadir; the zenith point is that part directly over head; and the nadir is that point opposite to it under our feet.

A degree in a great circle contains 60 geographical or 691 English miles, but the admeasurement of a less circle varies according as it

approaches towards the poles.

A mile in geography is called a minute. Fifteen degrees make an

an hour of time.

Places on the earth are distinguished by their situations, which are found by their latitude and longitude. The latitude of a place is its distance north or south of the equator. If it be on the north side of the equator, it is said to be in the north latitude; if on the south side, in south latitude. All places on the earth are either in north or south latitude, except at the equator where there is no latitude, because attitude begins there. The greatest latitude a place can have is 90 degrees, and there are only two places that have so much, which are the poles. Upon a map the latitude is found at the sides; if it increases upwards, it is north; if downwards, it is south.

Longitude is the distance of asplace from the first meridian to the east or west. If it be on the east side, it is east longitude, &c. The greatest longitude a place can have is 180 degrees, which is one half of the circumference of the globe. Longitude is found upon a map at the top and bottom. The degrees of longitude are not equal, like those of latitude, but diminish in proportion as the meridians incline towards the poles. Hence, in 60 degrees of latitude, a degree of longitude is but half the quantity of a degree upon the equator, and so in

proportion for the rest.

Zones are certain spaces that encompass the earth like a girdle, these are five in number, namely, one torrid, two temperate, and two frigid or frozen zones. The torrid zone includes all that part of the earth which is situated between the tropics. The temperate zones

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like a girdle, rate, and two at part of the operate zones include all those parts of the earth which are situated between the tropics and polar circles. The frigid zones are situated between the polar circles, extending round each pole, and are called frigid or frozen, from the rays of the sun falling so very obliquely in those parts, which renders them excessively cold.

### ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Grammar is the art of expressing our thoughts clearly and correctly, and is divided into four parts, namely, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography is the art of writing words with the proper and

necessary letters.

Etymology treats of the properties and derivation of words.

Syntax teaches us to place our words properly together in sentences.

Prosody teaches us the art of accenting and pronouncing words with propriety.

Grammar is composed of letters, syllables, words, and sentences.

Of the parts of Speech.

There are in English nine sorts of words, namely, the Substantive, the Article, the Adjective, the Pronoun, the Verb, the Adverb, the Preposition, the Conjunction, and the Interjection.

Of the Article.

An article is a word used before substantives, to denote their signification; as a man, the man. There are two articles a (or an) and the; an is only used before a vowel, and a silent h; as an egg, an hour; if h be sounded, a only is to be used; as a hand, a heart. The is to be used before either vowels or consonants; as the egg, the hour, the boy, the girl.

A or an is called indefinite, because it does not determine what particular thing is meant; as a man, an hour; meaning any man, any

hour.

The is called definite, as it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant; as there goes the man with the wood, meaning some particular man and wood alluded to, or that were spoken of before.

Of Substantives.

A substantive is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion; as, Kingston, man, goodness. A substantive may be known by prefixing the words "I speak of," and whatever word then completes the sense is a substantive, as, I speak of goodness, wisdom, gold.

Substantives are divided into proper and common. A proper name

or substantive is that which is appropriated to an individual of a kind; as, James, Toronto, St. Lawrence. A substantive common is that which belongs to all of a kind; as, man, city, river.—To substantives belong gender, number and case.

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### Of Gender.

Gender is the distinction of sex. There are four genders; masculine, feminine, common, and neuter. The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind; as, a horse, a bull. The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind; as, a mare, a cow. Such words as include both genders are of the common gender; as, friend, parent. Words which denote things of neither sex are of the neuter gender, as, house, stone, happiness.

There are three methods of shewing the difference of sex. 1st. By different words; as, Boy, Girl, &c. 2. By different terminations; as, Governor, Governess, &c. 3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being prefixed to the substantive; as, a man-servant, a maid-servant, &c. &c.

### Number.

Number is the distinction of one from many. There are two numbers; the singular and plural. The singular speaks of one; as, a bey, a book. The plural speaks of more than one; as, boys, books. The plural number is generally formed by adding only s to the singular; but when the singular ends in x, ch, sh, or ss, it is necessary to add es; as box, boxes, &c. Words that end in f and fe form their plural by changing these terminations into ves; as, calf, calves, &c. The following words are exceptions, as they form their plural regularly by adding only s; namely, hoof, roof, grief, dwarf, mischief, handkerchief, relief. Substantives that end in y form their plural by changing the y into ies, if it be preceded by a consonant; as, fly, flies, key, keys. The words child, man, woman, ox, brother, form their plural by making the termination en; as, child, children; man, men, &c. Some words are used alike in both numbers; as, deer, sheep, swine, and we distinguish the singular from the plural in these words by putting the article a or the number one before the singular; as, a deer, one deer; a sheep, one sheep. Some words have no singular; as, ashes, tongs, &c., and others no plural; as, wheat, gold, &c. Some are very irregularly formed; as goose, gecse; tooth, teeth, &c. The following form the plural by the difference of their termination; as,

sing.			plu.	sing.			plu.
Basis, -		-	Bases.	Erratum,	-	-	Errata.
Crisis, -	-		Crises.	Genius,		•	Geniz.
Diæresis, -			Diæreses,	Radius,			Radii.
Emphasis.	: 100		Emphases.	Stratum.			Strata.

# Of Case.

Case signifies the situation of a substantive. There are four cases; namely, the nominative, the genitive, the accusative, and the vocative. The nominative case represents the being or thing that acts, and

al of a kind; mon is that substantives

ers; mascunder denotes nine gender Such words iend, parent. uter gender,

ex. 1st. By inations; as, ective, being vant, &c. &c.

re two num-

e; as, a boy, books. The he singular; ry to add es; eir plural by cc. The folregularly by handkerchief, anging the y y, keys. The I by making Some words and we disputting the er, one deer; ashes, tongs, are very irrehe following

plu. Errata. Genii. Radii. Strata.

re four cases; the vocative. at acts, and comes before the verb; as in "James loves play" where James is the nominative case.

The genitive case implies property or possession, and has for its sign the preposition of; as, "the love of God," or it has an apostrophe, with the letter s coming after it; as, "God's love." The apostrophic s is omitted when the singular ends in ss; as, "for goodness' and righteousness' sake." When several names are coupled together in the genitive case, the apostrophic s is joined to the last only, and understood at the rest; as, "John, James, and Robert's house."

The accusative case generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "I love James," "James is in school."—The vocative case is known by calling or speaking to; as, "James, come here." James is in the vocative case. The vocative case is perhaps necessary; because it is the case in which every person speaks. Every other connexion in which the substantive is placed, is formed by prepositions.

Parsing Exercise on the Article and Substantive.

An Apple.

The Apple.

Why is an called indefinite?

Because it does not determine or point out what particular apple; the meaning is any apple.

Why is the definite?

Because it defines or limits it to a particular one of the kind, signifying by the some apple referred to.

Why is Apple a substantive? Because it is the name of a thing. Why is a substantive common?

Because it expresses one of the whole kind; for apple is a name common to all apples.

Why is it in the neuter gender?

Because it is without life, or of neither sex.

Why is it in the nominative case?

Because it simply expresses the being or name of a thing.

# Questions for Parsing.

Article.—What part of speech? What kind? Definite or indefinite? Why?

Substantive.—Common or proper? What gender? What number? What case? Why? Why is the apostrophic s omitted?

# Of the Adjective.

An Adjective is a word joined to a substantive, to express its quality; as, "a good boy;" "a bad pen."

Adjectives have three degrees of comparision; the positive, comparative, and superlative. The positive is the first state of the adjective;

as, good, wise, great. The comparative degree increases or diminishes the positive in signification; as, greater, smaller; and is formed by adding r or er. The superlative degree increases or diminishes the the positive to the utmost; as, largest, smallest; and is formed by adding st or est. The comparative and superlative degrees are also formed by placing the adverbs more and most before the adjectives; as more pleasant, most pleasant. More and most are generally used before words of more than one syllable. Some adjectives of very common use are irregularly formed; as, positive good; comparative better; superlative best. All the adjectives have not the degrees of comparison, because their signification will not admit of them; as all, several, some, one, two, first, &c.

Adjectives sometimes stand by themselves, but then a substantive is always understood; as, "Do you ride the white or the black?" Here horse is understood to both. Thus the adjective signifies nothing by itself, and can convey no idea to the mind without a substantive, expressed or understood. By this an adjective may be readily

distinguished.

Parsing Exercise on the Article, Adjective and Substantive.

# A good boy.

Why is good an adjective?

Because it has no substance of its own, and is dependent on, and inherent in, the substantive boy, denoting a peculiar property which belongs to him.

Why is it in the positive degree?

Because it is the adjective simply expressed, without any comparison.

# Questions for Parsing.

Article, as before. Substantive, as before.

Adjective. - What degree of comparison? and why?

# Pronouns.

A pronoun is a word used instead of a noun or substantive, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word; as, "the man is merry, he laughs, he sings." There are three kinds of pronouns; the personal, the relative, and the adjective. To pronouns belong number, person, gender, and case. Pronouns have two numbers, the singular and the plural, the same as substantives; as, I, thou, he, she, it; we. ye, they. Personal pronouns have three persons in each number, viz.

Singular.

Plural.

He, she, or it, the third person. They, the third person.

Thou or you, the second person.

We, is the first person.

Ye or you, the second person.

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person.

Pronouns have three genders, masculine, feminine, and neuter, but they have respect only to the third person singular, he, she, it. He, is masculine; she, is feminine; it, is neuter. There are three cases in pronouns; the nominative, the genitive, and the accusative; as, He is the nominative case; His is the genitive; and Him is the accusative.

Personal pronouns are thus declined:-

Person.	case.	singular.	plural.
First.	Nom. Gen Acc.	I, mine, me.	we, ours, us.
Second.	Nom. Gen. Acc.	thou, thine, thee	yours,
Third, Mas.	Nom. Gen. Acc.	he, his, him.	they, theirs, them.
Third, Fem.	Nom. Gen. Acc.	hers, that her.	they, theirs, their.
Third, Neuter.	$Nom.\ Gen.\ Acc.$	it, its, it.	they, theirs. them

A relative pronoun is that which relates or answers to some preceding word or phrase, called the antecedent. The relative pronouns are, he, that, who and which; as, "the boy is good who attends to the advice of his parents." The interrogative pronouns are who, what, and which, being those which are made use of in asking a question, as, "Who is there?" "What are you doing?" "Which is the book?"

The difference between the nature of a relative pronoun, and an interrogative is this, that the relative has reference to a subject which is antecedent, definite, and known; but the interrogative has reference to a subject which is subsequent, indefinite, and unknown, and which is expressed and ascertained in the answer. Who is used when we speak of persons only; as, "who will instruct me:" which when we speak of persons or things; as, "which is the boy?" That sometimes supplies the place of who and which; as, "he that acts wisely deserves praise;" and "the boy that is diligent is rewarded." Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined:—

Nom. who. Gen. whose. Acc. whom.

Adjective pronouns partake of the nature of both pronoun and adjective, and are divided into four sorts; namely, the possessive, the distributive, the domonstrative, and the indefinite.

The possessive pronouns are, my, mine, thy, thine, his, her, hers, its, our

ours, your, yours, their, theirs, and they are called possessive, because they relate to property or possession. My, thy, his, her, our, your and their, are joined to a substantive; as "my book," "your pen." Mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, and theirs, are used without a substantive, which is, however, understood though not expressed; as, "this book is mine," "this pen is thine."

The distributive pronouns are, each, every, either, neither; and are so called because they relate to person or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly; as, "each of his companions;" "every person must account for himself." "I have not seen either of them;" "have you seen neither of my comrades?"

The demonstrative pronouns particularly point out the subject to which they relate; as, "the is real munificence, that is by no means so." This refers to the nearest person or thing, and that to the more distant; as, "this tree is higher than that." This indicates the latter or last mentioned; that the former or first mentioned; as, "an army, as well as a fleet, is necessary to the security of a state; this from attacks by sea, that from those by land." This makes these in the plural; and that makes those.

Indefinite pronouns are those which express their subjects in a general and indefinite manner; as, "some men are virtuous, others vicious." The following are of this kind; some, other, any, one, all, such, &c. Of these pronouns, one and other alone are varied; as, one, one's; other, other's.

# Of Verbs.

A verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer; as, I am, I rule, I am ruled. A verb may be known by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or by placing the word to before it; as, I write, you play, they toil; or to write, to play, to toil. There are three sorts of verbs, the active or transitive, the neuter or intransitive, and the passive.

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An active or transitive verb is so called, because the action passes to some object; as, "I love virtue." Here I is the agent, love the verb, and virtue the object.

A verb neuter or intransitive is that which may denote an action or not, but it has no effect upon any thing beyond the agent; as, I sit, I walk. A verb neuter may be known from a verb active by putting the pronoun it to the verb, and if it make sense, it is active, but otherwise neuter; for a verb neuter will not take a substantive after it.

A verb passive is that which expresses bearing or suffering, as it declares what is suffered by the nominative or person before it; and necessarily implies an agent or actor, either expressed or understood; as, "you are punished by John." Here John is the agent or actor, are punished the passive verb, so called because its nominative case you is the passive subject, or that which receives the action.

Verbs with regard to their inflection, are divided into regular, irregular, and defective. A regular verb forms its tenses and participles

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s in a genothers viy, one, all, ed; as, one,

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an action or; as, I sit, I by putting ve, but other it. Hering, as it fore it; and understood; ant or actor, inative case ion.

regular, irred d participles according to the usual modes. Irregular verbs are those which borrow their tenses and participles from other verbs; or form them contrary to the usual mode. Defective verbs are those which are only used in some of their moods and tenses; as, am, can, will, &c. An auxiliary verb is one that is put before another verb to denote the time, or signify the mood, or manner of a verb. They are do, be, have, shall, will, may, can, with their variations; and let and must which have no variation. To verbs belong number, person, mood, and tense

# Of the Participle.

A participle is a certain form of the verb, and partakes of the nature both of the verb and the adjective. There are three participles; the present, which ends in ing; the perfect, which ends in ed; and the compound perfect; as, loving, loved, having loved.

### Number and Person.

Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural; as, I write ve write; and in each number three persons; as,

	singular.	plural.
First person Second Person Third person	- Thou writest,	We write, You write, They write

### Of Moods.

Moods signify the various ways of expressing our intentions. There are five moods; the indicative, the imperative, the potential, the subjunctive, and the infinitive.

The indicative mood simply indicates or declares a thing; as, "I learn, I do not learn," or else it asks a question; as, "dost thou learn?

dost thou not learn?"

The imperative mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or forbids; as "Fear God; honour the King; love your neighbour as yourself."

The potential mood expresses a thing as possible, and implies liberty, power, will, or obligation; as, "I may love, it may rain, I can ride, he should learn."

The subjunctive mood implies a condition, will, or supposition; and commonly depends upon another verb, and is also preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood; as, "I will go, though you chide me." "Were he good, he would be happy;" that is, "if he were good," &c.

The infinitive mood expresses a thing in a general, and indeterminate manner, without any distinction of number or person; as, "to act, to speak, to be feared". This mood is known by the preposition to coming before the verb; as, "to love."

# Of Tense.

Tense signifies the distinction of time, which consists of six varia-

tions; the present, the imperfect, the perfect, the pluperfect, and the first and second future.

The present tense represents an action or event as passing at the time when it is mentioned; as, "I write, I do write, or I am writing."

Do, am, with their inflections, are the signs of this tense.

The imperfect tense represents an action as passed indeterminately, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past; as, "I loved her for the sweetness of her mind." "She was playing on the piano when I saw her." The signs are did and was, with their inflections.

The perfect tense not only refers to what is passed, but also has an allusion to the present time; as, "I have learned my lesson;" "I

have learned the lesson that was recommended to me."

The pluperfect tense represents a thing not only completely finished, but also as finished prior to some other time specified in the sentence; as, "I had learned my lesson before you came in." Its

signs are had and had been, with their inflections.

The first future tense represents the action as yet to come, definitely or indefinitely, that is, with or without respect to the precise time; as, "the sun will rise to morrow at five o'clock," definitely; "the sun will rise to-morrow," indefinitely. This tense is known by the signs shall or will, or shall be, or will be.

The second future represents the action to be fully accomplished at or before the time of another future action or event; as, "I shall have finished my writing at or before twelve o'clock." Shall have and

shall have been, are the signs of this tense.

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# Conjugation.

The conjugation of a verb is the method of varying it through all the persons, numbers, moods and tenses. The variation of the active verb is called the active voice; that of the passive verb, the passive voice.

The auxiliary and active verb to have is conjugated in the following manner:—

### TO HAVE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD

### Present Tense.

Pers. Sing.	Pers. Plu.
al 1. I have, I have said	1. We have,
2. Thou hast,	2. Ye or you have,
3. He, she, or it hath or has.	3. They have.

### Imperfect Tense.

1. I had,	1. We had,
2. Thou hadst,	2. Ye or you had,
3. He, &c. had.	3. They had.

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pletely finfied in the e in." Its

come, defithe precise definitely; known by

nplished at s, "I shall ill have and

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e following

# Perfect Tense.

Pers. Sing.

1. I have had,

2. Thou hast had, 3. He has had.

Pers. Plu.

1. We have had,

2. Ye or you have had, 3. They have had.

# Pluperfect Tense.

1. I had had.

2. Thou hadst had, 3. He had had.

1. We had had,

2. Ye or you had had. 3. They had had.

### First Future Tense.

1. I shall or will have,

2. Thou shalt or wilt have, 3. He shall or will have.

1. We shall or will have,

2. Ye or you shall or will have, 3. They shall or will have.

### Second Future Tense.

1. I shall have had, 2. Thou wilt have had, 3 He will have had.

1. We shall have had,

2. Ye or you will have had, 3. They will have had.

Query. What is the indicative mood? (Repeat the definition.)

# Imperative Mood.

1. Let me have.

1. Let us have,

3. Let him have.

2. Have thou, or do thou have, 2. Have ye, or do ye or you have,

3. Let them have.

# What is the imperative mood?

# POTENTIAL MOOD. Present Tense.

1. I may or can have,

1. We may or can have,

2. Thou mayst or canst have,

2. Ye or you may or can have,

3. He may or can have.

3. They may or can have.

# Imperfect Tense.

# Pers.

# Sing.

1. I might, could, would or should have,

2. Thou mighst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have,

3. He, might, could, would or should have.

# Pers.

# Plu.

1. We might, could, would or should have,

2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have, 3. They might, could, would or should have.

Dave

## Perfect Tense.

Pers.	Sing.	Pe	ers.	Plu.	7
2. Thou	y or can have had, I mayst or canst have had, nay or can have had.	2.	Ye or yo	u may or	nave had, can have had, have had.

### Pluperfect Tense.

2 6/0.	Sing.
	I might, could, would or should have had,
2.	Thou mighst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have had,
3.	He might, could, would or should have had.

Pers.	Plu.
E 5/34	.1 0100

1.	We might, could, would or should have had,
	Ye or you might, could, would or should have had,
	They might, could, would or should have had.

# What is the potential mood?

1. I 2. T 3. H

1. I 2. T 3. H

1. I l 2. Tl 3. He

I s
 Th
 He

I s
 Th
 He

1. Let

2. Lo

3, Le

1. I m 2. The 3. He

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

# Present Tense.

Pers.	Sing.	Pers.	Plu.
	f I have,		If we have,
2. 1	f you have,	2.	If ye or you have,
3. I	f you have, f he have,	3.	If they have.

# What is the subjunctive mood?

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present, to have.	Perfect, to have had. Future, to be about to have.
	What is the infinitive mood?

### PARTICIPLES.

Present or active	-	-			Having,
Perfect or passive	•	-	•	-	Had,
Compound perfect	-	-	-	-	Having had.

# Of the Conjugation of Regular Verbs.

### ACTIVE.

Verbs active are called regular, when they form their imperfections of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle, by adding to the verb ed or d, only when the verb ends in e; as,

Present.	Imperfect.	Perf. Part.
I learn,	I learned,	Learned
I love,	I loved,	Loved

# A regular verb active is conjugated in the following manner:-

# TO LOVE.

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

had, have had, ve had.

e,

t to have.

ir imperfect, by adding

art. ed

	Present	Tense.
Pers.	Sing.	Pers. Plu.
2.	I love, Thou lovest, He, she or it loveth or loves.	<ol> <li>We love,</li> <li>Ye or you love,</li> <li>They love.</li> </ol>
	Imperfe	ct Tense.
2.	I loved, Thou lovedst, He loved.	<ol> <li>We loved,</li> <li>Ye or you loved,</li> <li>They loved.</li> </ol>
	Perfec	t Tense.
2.	I have loved, Thou hast loved, He has loved.	<ol> <li>We have loved,</li> <li>Ye or you have loved,</li> <li>They have loved.</li> </ol>
	Pluperfe	ct Tense.
2.	I had loved, Thou hadst loved, He had loved.	<ol> <li>We had loved,</li> <li>Ye or you had loved,</li> <li>They had loved.</li> </ol>
	First Fut	ure Tense.
2.	I shall or will love, Thou shalt or wilt love, He shall or will love.	<ol> <li>We shall or will love,</li> <li>Ye or you shall or will love,</li> <li>They shall or will love.</li> </ol>
	Second Fu	ture Tense.
2.	I shall have loved, Thou wilt have loved, He will have loved.	<ol> <li>We shall have loved,</li> <li>Ye or you will have loved,</li> <li>They will have loved.</li> </ol>
	IMPERAT	CIVE MOOD.
-		

1. Let me love,	1. Let us love,
2. Love thou, or do thou love,	2. Love ye or you or do ye love,
3. Let him love.	3. Let them love.

# POTENTIAL MOOD.

### Present Tonse.

	2 resent	20,	1001
E# 2.	Thou mayst or canst love,	2.	We may or can love, Ye or you may or can love, They may or can love.

# Imperfect Tense.

### Pers.

# Sing.

- 1. I might, could, would or should love.
- 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst love,
- 3. He might, could, would or should love.

### Pers.

- 1. We might, could, would or should love,
- 2. Ye or you might, could, would or should love,
- 3. They might, could, would or should love.

# Perfect Tense.

### Pers.

Sing.

- Pers. Plu.
- 1. I may or can have loved, 1. We may or can have loved,
- 2. Thou mayst or canst have loved, 2. Ye or you may or can have loved, 3. He may or can have loved. 3. They may or can have loved.

# Pluperfect Tense.

### Pers.

# Sing.

- 1. I might, could, would or should have loved,
- 2. Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have loved,
- 3. He might, could, would br should have loved.

### Pers.

### Plu.

- 1. We might, could, would or should have loved,
- 2. Ye or you might, could, would or should have loved,
- 3. They might, could, would or should have loved.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Present Tense To love,
- To have loved. Perfect
- To be about to love. Future

### PARTICIPLES.

- Present or active -Loving.
- Perfect or passive -Loved. Compound perfect -Having loved.

# Conjugation of the Regular Verbs.

### PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their passive parsiciple by the addition of d or ed, to the verb; as, from the verb "w love" is formed the passive, "I am loved."

Note.—The pupil should be taught to conjugate the passive verb "I am leved," &c. through all the moods and tenses.

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3. S Partici

Pers.

- 1. I w
- 2. Th 3. He
- 1. I w
- 2. The ₹. He
- NOTE .moods, are

Defecti moods an

### Irregular Verbs.

Irregular verbs differ from the regular in the formation of their perfect tense, and their perfect participle; as,

Present. Imperfect. Perfect or Pass. Part. know. - know.

Irregular verbs are of various kinds. 1. Some have their present tense, imperfect tense, ar ' passive participle the same; as,

Present. Imperfect.			Perfect or Pass. Part			
cast,	•	-	cast,	•	-	cast.
cut.	-	•	cut.			cut.

3. Some have their imperfect tense and perfect participle the same; us,

Present.			Imperfect.		Perf	ect or Pass. Part.
send,	•	-	sent,	•	-	sent.
lend.			lent,	-		lent.

3. Some have their present tense, imperfect tense, and passive participle, all different; as,

Present.			Imperfect.		Perfect	or Pass.	Part.
give,	-		gave,	•		given.	
give,		•	did,		•	done.	

Conjugation of the irregular verb, to write.

### TO WRITE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

### Present Tense.

Pors. Sing.	Pers. Plu.
1. I write,	1. We write,
2. Thou writest,	2. Ye or you write,
3. He writes.	3. They write.

# Imperfect Tense.

1. I wrote,	1. We wrote,
2. Thou wrotest,	2. Ye or you wrote
₹. He wrote.	3. They wrote.
. He wrote.	3. They wrote.

Note.—The following tenses in this mood, and all the tenses in the other moods, are conjugated the same as in verbs regular.

# Defective Verbs.

Defective verbs are those which can be used only in some of their moods and tenses; as,

ve loved, n have loved, nave loved.

e loved,

oved,

OYe.

eir passive parm the verb "10

seive verb "I am

Present.				Imperfect.	P	erfect	or Pass.	Part.
can	•	•	•	could -	3 B.	A 300	1: <del>-1</del>	
may	•		•	might -	- 4	3 10	-	
must	•	•	4		•	•		
shall	•	•	•	should ·	•	•	' '	
will	-	-	-	would :-	•	•		
ought			-	-	•	-		

# Impersonal Verbs,

Are those which are defective in point of person, and cannot be conjugated with any other nominative than the pronoun it, as in the following manner:—

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tense	7		1.	•	6 4 4	It	rains,	
Imperfect or P	ast te	nse		-		It	rained,	
Future tense	•			*		It	will rain	4

### IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Let it rain.

### POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present	•		,•	It may or can rain,
Past or I	mperfec	t -	1.1	It might or could rain.

### SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present	-	•	•	•	If it rain,
Past or	Imperf	ect .		• '	If it rained.

### INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present	•	-	•		To rain,
Past -	•		2 /		To have rained,
Future	•	•	•	**	To be about to rain.

### PARTICIPLES.

Cuesent	• .	•, •,	*	-	Raining,
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Compound	Perf	est	•	•	Having rained.

Exercise in Parsing, on the Article, Adjective, Substantice, Pronoun and Vat

- 1. I love him.
- 2. Let them stay.
- 3. Prepare your lessons.
- 4. You may be happy.
- 5. Keep your books clean.6. The person whom I saw this morning is come.
- 7. That picture is delightful.
- S. Let us improve ourselves.
- 9. I am sincere.
- 10. Thou art respected.

Artic Pron Verb. or defecticiple,

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### Questions.

Article, Substantive, Adjective, as before.

Pronoun.—What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?

Verb.—What kind? Active, passive or neuter? Regular, irregular, or defective? Mood? Tense? Number? Person?—Why? If a participle, why? Active or passive?—From what verb derived?

### I love him.

What part of speech is I? A pronoun.—Why? Because it is used instead of my own name.—What kind? Personal, because it relates to a person.—What case is I? The nominative.—Why? Because it comes before and governs the verb.—What part of speech is love? A verb.—How do you know it to be a verb? Because whatever word denotes being, doing or suffering, is a verb.—What kind? Active.— Why? Because it implies action, and takes an accusative after it. Is it transitive or intransitive? Transitive.—Why? Because the action passes over to some other person (or thing,) the subject of that action. Is love a regular or an irregular verb? A regular verb.—Why? Recause its imperfect tense and perfect participle end in ed.—What mood? The indicative.—Why? Because it simply declares or affirms.—What tense? The present.—Why? Because it relates to the present moment.—What number? The singular.—Why? Because it speaks but of one.—What person? The first person.—Why? Because the person who speaks is always the first person; the person spoken to is the second person; and the person spoken of is the third.—What part of speech is him? A pronoun.—Of what sort? Personal.—Repeat the personal pronouns. I, thou, &c.—What person? Third person? -What gender? The masculine.-Why? Because it relates to the male kind.—What number? Singular; because it speaks but of one. What case? The accusative. - Why? Because it receives the action of the verb, and answers to the question whom? or what?—What voice, mood, tense, number, and person, is love? The active voice, indicative mood, present tense, singular number, and the first person.

# Of Adverbs.

An adverb is a word joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to modify their actions or qualities; as, "he reads well, a truly good man, he writes very correctly."

Some adverbs have degrees of comparison like adjectives; as, soon, sooner, soonest; and those ending in ly are compared by more and

most; as, bravely, more bravely, most bravely.

The adverbs most frequently used are those that relate to time, place, number, order, quality, certainty, contingence, negation, explaining, separation, joining together, indication, interrogation, excess, defect, preference, likeness or equality, unlikeness or inequality, abatement and exclusion.

Those of time are; now, to-day, yesterday, &c. Of place; where, here, there, &c. Of number; once, twice, &c. Of order; lastly, first,

&c. Of quality; well, ill, &c. Of certainty; truly, verily, &c. O contingence; haply, perchance, &c. Of negation; not, not at all, &c. Of explaining; to wit, namely, &c. Of separation; apart, separately, &c. Of joining together; generally, together, &c. Of indication; lo, behold, &c. Of interrogation; why, wherefore, &c. Of excess very, much, &c. Of defect; almost, little, &c. Of preference; rather, chiefly, &c. Of likeness; so, as, as if, &c. Of unlikeness; otherwise, else, &c. Of abatement; by degrees, scarcely, &c. Of exclusion only, &c.

### Prepositions.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another, and to show their relation, situation, or the reference between them; as, "he

went from Peterboro', through Port Hope, to Cobourg."

The following are the principal prepositions, namely, to, at, before, against, about, without, between, among, within, for, by, through, besides, except, after, since, until, behind, above, beyond, out, upon, ever, of, unto, on, from, with, in, into, &c. They are called prepositions, because they are generally placed before the words to which they refer; as, "The kingdom of heaven is prepared for the righteous."

### Conjunctions.

A conjunction is used to connect sentences together, so as out of two to make but one sentence. It sometimes connects only words. There are two sorts of conjunctions, the copulative, and the disjunctive.

The conjunction copulative serves to connect or to continue a sentence, by expressing an addition; as, "you and I are healthy, because we are temperate." The conjunction disjunctive not only connects and continues the sentence, but also implies an opposition or difference of meaning; as, "Though I have often attempted to learn it, yet I cannot succeed."

The principal copulative conjunctions are, and, if, because, that both, for, therefore, then, since, wherefore. The principal disjunctive conjunctions are yet, notwithstanding, but, then, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, nevertheless.

That is sometimes a pronoun; for is sometimes a preposition; as,

they, and since, are sometimes adverbs.

Corresponding conjunctions are such as answer to each other in the construction of a sentence; as, Though or although is answered by yet, or nevertheless. Whether and either are answered by or. Neither's answered by nor. As is answered by so. So is answered by as or hat. For example—Although she is not young, yet she is handsome. Whether it were you or I. It was either this book or that. It was neither the one nor the other. It is as white as snow. As with the servant so with the master. It is so obvious that I need not mention it.

Interjections.

An interjection is a word denoting any sudden affection or emotion

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of the mind; as, "O, how delightful!" The principal interjections ere, ah! alas! O! fie! hush! hail! behold!

Exercises in Parsing upon all the Parts of Speech.

Praise the Lord, O my soul! while I live will I sing praises unto my

God, and while I have any being.
What part of speech is praise? A verb, for it denotes something to be done.-What mood is the verb in? The imperative, because it exhorts or commands.—What person? The second person singular, praise thou, or do thou praise. - What part of speech is the? A definite article.—Why is it definite? Because it points out a particular object—the adorable Creator.—What part of speech is Lord? Lord is here taken for the proper name of our great Creator and Preserver: it is of the singular number, because it speaks but of one; accusative case.—Why is it the accusative case? Because it follows the active verb praise, and answers to the word whom or what.—What part of speech is O? An interjection.—Why is it an interjection? Because it is inserted to express a sudden passion or emotion of the mind.— What part of speech is my? A possessive pronoun.—Why is it called possessive? Because it implies possession or property.—What part of speech is soul? A substantive common, of the second person, singular number, and the vocative case. - Why is it a substantive common? Because it belongs to all of a kind, for the vital or active principle of all mankind is called the soul.—How is it known to be in the vocative case? Because it is called or spoken to; hence it is also known to be in the second person, that is, do thou praise, or raise up all thy affections to magnify his goodness.—What part of speech is while? An adverb.—Of what sort? Of time, and is equivalent to all the time. -What part of speech is I? A pronoun personal, nominative case to live, first person (speaking of himself) singular number. - What part of speech is live? A verb neuter.—How do you know it to be a verb neuter? Because it merely expresses being, meaning, As long as I exist will I praise the Lord.—What mood? Indicative mood which affirms; first person, singular number, present tense. - Will I sing, or I will sing? I, as before; will auxiliary verb, sign of the future tense; will sing a compound verb, first future tense, indicative mood; active, -What part of speech is praises? A substantive common, neuter gender, plural number, accusative case, because it comes after the active verb sing.—What part of speech is unto? A preposition, shewmg the relation of the two nouns, praises and God. - What case has a preposition after it? The accusative case. My? As before. - What part of speech is God? A substantive, (the same as Lord,) in the accusative case, being preceded by a preposition.—What part of speech is and? A copulative conjunction, because it joins. While I? The same as before.—What part of speech is have? A verb active; indicative mood, present tense, singular number. It is generally used as an auxiliary verb, but here it is a principal.—What part of speech is any? An adjective; one of those which do not admit of comparison. Why is it an adjective? Because it modifies the noun, denoting a particular property belonging to it; moreover, as it has no substance of its own, it is dependent on, and inherent in the noun, and will not stand without it either expressed or understood.—What part of speech is being? A substantive abstract, signifying existence, neuter gender, singular number, accusative case.—How do you know it is in the accusative case? Because it follows have, and answers to the question whom or what; as, while I have—what? Any being or existence.

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### RULES IN SYNTAX.

1. Every nominative case, except the case absolute, or when an address is made to a person, belongs to some verb expressed or understood.

2. When a nominative case neither refers to a verb, nor is used in addressing, it is called absolute; as, the door being open, I entered.

3. The accusative case is governed either by a preposition or by verbs and participles used transitively; as, "with me; he hears me; loving me."

4. The possessive case denotes the person or object of which some quality or possession is asserted; as, "John's industry, Richard's book;" industry is the quality of John, and book is the property of Richard.

5. The possession or quality is sometimes understood; as, "I called at the bookseller's," the possession shop being understood.

6. When possessives are connected by conjunctions, the apostrophic 's is annexed to the last only; as, "David and Jonathan's friendship." But when any words intervene, the 's is annexed to every possessive; as, "He had the surgeon's as well as doctor's advice."

7. When a clause of a sentence, beginning with a participle, is used to express one idea or circumstance, the noun, on which the circumstance depends, is put in the possessive case; as, "What is the reason of William's dismissing his servant so hastily?

S. When two nouns come together, signifying the same person or thing, the latter is in the same case as the former, by apposition; as, "Solomon the son of David, was king of Israel." Solomon, son, and king signify the same person, and are therefore in the same case.

9. Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed, or understood; as, "few are happy," that is "perons;" "the green," that is, "colour;" "on the contrary," that is, 'side."

10. The pronoun adjectives, which have a plural form, must agree in number with their nouns; as, this book, these books; that sort, those sorts; another road, other roads.

11. Adjectives must not be applied as adverbs; as "miserable poor," instead of "miserably poor."

12. Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided; as, a worser conduct; the most straitest sect."

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13. Adjectives that admit neither increase nor decrease of signification, cannot be compared; as, right, true, universal, perfect, chief, circular, &c.

14. Personal pronouns have the same construction as the nouns for

which they stand.

15. Personal pronouns are not employed in the same part of a sentence as the noun which they represent; as, the king he is just.

16. The personal pronouns must not be used for these and those; as,

"give me them books;" instead of "those books."

17. The genitive its is improperly used for it is; as, "its my book;"

instead of "it is my book."

18. The neuter pronoun it is applied to nouns and pronouns, whatever may be their gender, or number; as, "it is he, it is she, it is they, it is the books."

19. Each, every, either, agree with nouns, pronouns, and verbs of he singular number; each follows his own pursuit; every tree is

known by its fruit.

20. Either is used improperly instead of each; "the King of England, and the King of France, sat either of them on his throne."

21. When two persons or things are spoken of in a sentence, and there is occasion to mention them again, that is used in reference to the former, and this in reference to the latter. "I prefer summer to winter; that is warm, this is cold."

22. Every relative relates to an antecedent expressed or understood, with which the relative must agree in person, gender, and number;

I who speak, thou who lovest, the dogs which bark.

23. If a nominative does not come between the relative and verb, the relative shall be the nominative to the verb; as, he who speaks little is wise.

24. If a nominative come between the relative and verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence; as, God, whom we worship, by whose gift we live, and by whom all things are made, is eternal.

25. When the relative is preceded by two nominative cases of different persons, the relative must agree with the latter; I am the

person who writes to you.

26. As is often used as a relative; "they are such comforts as we can obtain; the conditions are as follow." (In the first example, as is the objective after obtain; in the second, as is the plutal nominative to follow.)

27. In grave writing, the relative should not be omitted; as, the

God whom we worship; not the God we worship.

28. The pronoun that is used in preference to who or which. 1. After an adjective in the superlative degree, as, "it was the best that I could procure." 2. After the word same, as, "the same that I saw yesterday." 3. After who used in a question, as, "who that has any sense of duty would act thus?" 4 When persons make but part of the antecedent, as, "the men and things that he has seen."

29. When the relative who follows than, the relative must be in the objective case; as, "Alfred, than whom a greater king never reigned."

30. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, "I pursue, he plays, the trees fall." The nominative is known by putting the question who? or what? with the verb; as, "John reads." Who reads? John.

31. Nouns are of the third person when spoken of, and the second

when spoken to.

32. The infinitive mood, or a part of a sentence, is often put as the nominative to the verb; as, to walk is pleasant, to view the charms of

nature is pleasant.

33. When two or more nominatives in the singular number are connected by the conjunction and, expressed or understood, the verbs, nouns and pronouns, which refer to them, must be in the plural number; as, Socrates and Plato were wise, they were eminent philosophers."

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34. If the singular nominatives which are joined together by and, be of different persons, in making the plural pronoun agree with them in person, the second takes place of the third, and the first of both; as, "James, and thou, and I, are attached to our country." "Thou and he shared it between you."

35. When two or more nominative cases singular are connected by the conjunctions or, nor, either, neither, the nouns, pronouns, and verbs, which refer to the nominatives, must be in the singular number; as, "fear or jealousy prevails; neither power nor wealth avails."

36. When singular nominatives of different person or numbers are joined by or, either, nor, neither, the verb must agree in number with that nominative which is placed nearest to it; "he or his brothers were there; neither you nor I am concerned."

37. The infinitive mood is known by the sign to, and may depend upon verbs, participles, adjectives, or substantives; as, "I desire to

learn, desiring to learn, desirous to learn, a desire to learn."

38. The sign to is omitted after bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feet, let, and a few others; as, "I bade him do it; ye dare not do it; I saw him do it; I heard him say it; thou lettest him go."

39. The infinitive mood is often used independently of the rest of

the sentence; as, " to confess the truth, I was in fault."

40. Transitive verbs govern the objective case; as, "I love him, God rules the world."

41. The auxiliary lct governs the objective case; as, "let me go."
42. Participles take the nature of adjectives; "men professing to

be wise, became fools;" professing agrees as an adjective with the noun men.

43. The participle is employed as a noun. "I am tired with walking, i. e. with the walk; his being wounded, i. e. his wound, was the cause of pain."

44. When the participle in ing has an article before it, it is followed by of; "by the observing of rules we avoid mistakes; this was a

betraying of the trust."

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45. Participles of a transitive signification govern an objective case: "I am tired with hearing him."

46. The participle may be used independently; as, "his conduct, menerally speaking, is honourable."

47. The perfect participle of certain intransitive verbs, (chiefly such signify motion or change of condition,) follow am or have; as, I am

arisen; I have arisen; I am come; I have come.

48. The perfect participle must not be used instead of the imperfect tense; "he begun," for "he began;" "he run," for "he ran;" "he drunk" for "he drank."

49. The perfect participle, and not the imperfect tense of the verb, must always be used after the auxiliaries have and be; as, "I have begun," "It was written;" and not "I have began;" "It was wrote."

50. The objective case, after intransitive verbs, is usually governed by a preposition, or some other word understood; he resided (during

or for) many years.

51. Intransitive verbs must not be used transitively; as, I repent me, for I repent; transitive verbs must not be used intransitively; as, "I will premise with this, for I will premise this."

52. Verbs intransitive admit an objective case of the same or simi-

lar signification; as, "to run a race, to dream a dream."

53. The verb to be is followed by the same case that preceded it; as, "he is a fool; I took him to be a scholar."

54. Adverbs must not be used as adjectives; as, "the tutor ad-

dressed him in terms suitably to his offence:" suitable.

55. Two negatives in English are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "nor did they not perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him."

56. Prepositions govern the objective case; as, "I have heard a good character of her;" "we may be good and happy without riches."

57. The preposition should not be separated from the relative which it governs; as, "whom wilt thou give it to?" instead of, " to whom wilt thou give it?"

58. It is inelegant to separate the preposition from its noun, in order to connect different prepositions with the same noun; as, "he took it

from, and then returned it to me."

59. Prepositions are often understood; as, "give (to) me the book, get (for) me some paper; he was banished (from) England; a wall (of) two feet thick; I envied him (for) his feelings; he asked (of) me my opinion."

60. Conjunctions join the same tenses, numbers, and persons of verbs, and the same cases of nouns and pronouns; as, "a diligent boy

will study and learn; he and I were school-fellows."

61. When the conjunction implies something contingent or doubtful, it is followed by the subjunctive mood; as, "he will not be pardoned

unless he repent."

62. The interjections O! Oh! Ah! require the objective case of a pronoun in the first person after them; as, "O me! Oh me! Ah me!" but the nominative case in the second person; as, "O thou persecutor! The we hypocrites!"

### ABBREVIATIONS COMMONLY USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING

A. B. or B. A. (ar'-ti-um bac-1 I. e. (id-est.) ca-lau'-re-us.) Bachelor of Inst. Instant, Arts.

A. D. (an'no Dom'-in-i.) In Knt. Knight. the year of our Lord.

A. M. (an'-te me-rid'-i-em.)— Before noon. mun'-di.) In the year of the world.

A. U. C. (an'-nour'-bis con-dita.) In the year of Rome.

Bart. Baronet.

i-ta'-tis.) Bachelor of divinity.

B. M. (bac-ca luu'-re-us med-ici-næ.) Bachelor of medicine.

Co. Company.

D. D. (div-in-it-a'-tis doc'-tor.) Doctor in Divinity.

Do. (Ditto.) The like.

F. A. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'-tis anli-qua-ri-o'-rum so'-ci-us.) Fellow of the antiquarian No. (nu-me-ro.) Number. society.

F. L. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'tis Linne-a'-næ so'-ci-us.) Fellow of the Linnean Society.

F. R. S. (fra-ter-ni-ta'tis regi-æ so'-ci-us) Fellow of the royal society.

F. S. A. Fellow of the society Viz. (Vi-del'-i-cet.) Namely.

Ibid. (ib-i-dem.) In the same place.

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K. B. Knight of the Bath. K. G. Knight of the Garter.

Or (an-no LL. D. (le-gum latarum doc tor.) Doctor of laws.

M. D. (med-i-ci-næ doc-tor.) Dustor of medicine.

Mem. (mis-men'-to.) Remem-

B. D. (bac-ca-lau'-re-us div-in- M. B. (med-i-ci-na bac-ca-laure-us.) Bachelor of medicine.

> Messrs. or MM. Messieurs or Misters.

M. P. Member of parliament N. B. (no-ta be-ne.) Take no. tice.

Nem. con. or Nem. diss. nemi-ne con-tra-di-cen-te, Nem-i-ne dis-sen-ti-en-te.) Unanimously.

P. M. (post me-rid'-i-em.) Af ternoon.

St. Saint, or Street.

Ult. (ul'-ti-mo.) Last, or of last month.

V. R. (Victoria regima.) Vic toria, queen.

&c. (et cet-e-ra.) And so on, And such like, or, And the rest.

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# FIGURES AND NUMBERS.

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Two	- 2	II	Twenty-five 25 - XXV
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Four	- 4	IV	Forty 40 - XL
Five	- 5	V	
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Beven	- 7	IIV	
Eight	- 8	VIII	Eighty 80 - LXXX
Nine	- 9	IX	Ninety 90 - XC
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Eleven	- 11	XI	Two hundred 200 - CC
Twelve			Three hundred - 300 - CCC
Thirteen	- 13	XIII	Four hundred 400 - CCCC
Fourteen	- 14	XIV	Five hundred 500 - D
Fifteen	- 15	XV	Six hundred 600 - PC
Sixteen	- 16	XVI	Seven hundred - 700 - DCC
Seventeen			Eight hundred - 800 - DCCC
Eighteen			Nine hundred 900 - DCCCC
Nineteen			One thousand 1000 - M
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One thousand eight hundred and forty. 1840. MDCCCXI.

### NUMERATION TABLE.

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### ARITHMETICAL TABLES.

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ı	2 hogsheads 1 butt.	Commercial Numbers.
	Dry Measure.	- 12 articles of any kind 1 dozen.
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	pints make 1 quart.	12 dozen 1 gross.
	4 quarts 1 gallon.	20 articles 1 score. 5 score 1 hundred.
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•	bushels 1 quarter.	3 doz. skins parchment 1 roll.
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۱	34 hours l day.	Duodecimo 13 do or 24 do 13me.
ı	7 days l week. 3651 days i year.	Octodecimo 18 do or 86 do 18mo.
	Thirty days are in September, April, June, and in November;	+ Plus, sign of addition.
1	February has twenty-eight alone,	- Minus, " of subtraction.
11	And all the rest have thirty-one,	× Into, " of multiplication.
3	Now sum them up, and let me hear,	+ By, " of division.
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3	NornEvery fourth year, one day is a	d- Equal.
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# A MORNING HYMN.

(Tune, " Derby," in the " Sacred Harmony," by the Author of this book.)

AWARE, my soul, and with the sun Thy daily stage of duty run: Shake off dull sloth, and early rise, To pay thy morning sacrifice.

Redeem the mis-spent moments past, And live this day as if the last; Thy talents to improve take care; For the great day thyself prepare.

Let all thy converse be sincere, 'Thy conscience as the noon-day clear; For God's all-seeing eye surveys Thy secret thoughts, thy words and ways.

Wake, and lift up thyself, my heart, And with the angels take thy part; Who all night long unwearied sing High glory to th' eternal King.

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, Praise him, all creatures here below; Praise him above, ye heavenly host; Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

### AN EVENING HYMN.

(Tune, "Evening Hymn.")

GLORY to thee, my God, this night For all the blessings of the light: Keep me, O keep me, King of kings, Beneath thine own Almighty wings!

Forgive me, Lord, for thy dear Son, The ill that I this day have done; That, with the world, myself, and thee I, ere I sleep, at peace may be.

Teach me to live, that I may dread The grave as little as my bed; Teach me to die, that so I may Rise glorious at the awful day. And gracio light of We

all, w

O let my soul on thee repose! And may sweet sleep mme eyelids close; Sleep that shall me more vigorous make, To serve my God when I awake.

this book.)

If in the night I sleepless lie, My soul with heavenly thoughts supply; Let no ill dreams disturb my rest, No powers of darkness me molest.

### FAMILY RELIGION.

(Tune, "Portugal," or "Port Hope.")

FATHER of all, thy care we bless, Which crowns our families with peace: From thee they spring: and by thy hand They are, and shall be still, sustained.

To Gop, most worthy to be prais'd, Be our domestic altars rais'd; Who, Lord of heaven, yet deigns to come, And sanctify our humblest home.

To thee, may each united house, Morning and night present its vows; Our servants there, and rising race, Be taught thy precepts, and thy grace.

So may each future age proclaim. The honours of thy glorious name. And each succeeding race remove, To join the family above.

# PRAYERS FOR EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

Sunday Morning.

ALMIGHTY and eternal Goo, we desire to praise thy holy name, for graciously raising us up, in soundness of body and mind, to see the light of this day.

We bless thee in behalf of all thy creatures; for the eyes of all ook anto thee, and thou givest them their meat in due season. But above all, we acknowledge thy inestimable benefits bestowed upon marking in Christ Jesus.

We are ashamed, O Lord, to think that ever we have disobeyed thee who hast redeemed us with the precious blood of thme own Son. O may we agree with thy will in the time to come; and may all the powers of our souls and bodies be dedicated to thy service. Help us, we beseech thee, to love our neighbour as ourselves; and as we would that others should do to us, do even so to them; to live peaceably, as much as lieth in us, with all men; to put on the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit; and when we suffer as Christans, not to be ashamed, but to glorify thee our God in this behalf.

And accept, good Lord, of all the praises of all thy people that shall meet together this day. O that thy ways were known upon all the earth, thy saving health among all nations. Let our gracious Queen, especially, be a faithful subject of the Lord Jesus, the King of kings, and Lord of lords; and may her Representatives, who are placed in authority over us, be influenced and directed by wisdom from above.

O that thy priests may be clothed with righteousness, and thy saints rejoice and sing; that all who are in distress may trust in thee, the health of their countenance and their God. O Lord, hear us, and make thy face to shine upon thy servants, that we may enter into thy gates with thanksgiving, and into thy courts with praise; that we may be thankful unto thee, and bless thy name. All we ask is for the sake of Jesus Christ, our only Saviour and Redeemer.

Our Father, who art in heaven. Hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation but deriver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power and glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

# Sunday Evening.

O Lord our God, thou art infinitely good, and thou hast shewed us what is good. Thou sendest out thy light and thy truth, that they may guide us, and makest plain thy way before our face. Thou givest us many opportunities and advantages, to quicken and further us in thy service.—We have line upon line, and precept upon precept; thy messengers early and late to open and apply thy word, to call and warn, to direct and exort us, with all long-suffering. But how little have we improved all the precious talents which thou hast put into our hands. O Lord thou mightest justly take away the Gospel of thy kingdom from us, and give it unto another people, who would bring forth the fruits thereof. Because thou hast called, and we refused, thou hast stretched forth thy hands and we have not regarded, thou mightest leave us to our own perverseness and impenitence, till our iniquities become our ruin.

But, O Lord God, enter not thus into judgment with thy servants

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h thy servants.

Pardon all our contempt of thy word, and our not profiting thereby. And help us for the time to come better to improve the blessed opportunities set before us. As the rain descends from heaven and returns not thither, but waters the earth and maketh it fruitful; so let not thy word return unto thee void, but prosper in the work whereunto thou sendest it. O make it effectual to build us all up in the true fear and love of God, and in the right knowledge and faith of our Lord Jesus Christ.

amiss in us this day. Forgive the iniquities of our holy things; overlook all our sins and failings through our great Mediator and Redeemer, who ever lives at thy right hand to make intercession for us. And for Jesus Christ, and all which thou art pleased to give us together with him, not unto us, O Lord, but unto thy name be all the praise, and honour, and glory, humbly ascribed by us, and all thy Church, now and for evermore! Our Father, &c.

# Monday Morning.

WE humble ourselves, O Lord of heaven and earth, before thy glorious Majesty. We acknowledge thy eternal power, wisdom, goodness and truth; and desire to render thee most unfeigned thanks, for all the benefits which thou pourest upon us, but, above all, for thine inestimable love, in the redemption of the world by our Lord Jesus Christ.

We implore thy tender mercies in the forgiveness of our sins, whereby we have offended either in thought, word, or deed. We desire to be truly sorry for all our misdoings, and utterly to renounce whatever is contrary to thy will.—And as thou dost inspire us with these desires, so accompany them always with thy grace, that we may every

day give ourselves up to thy service.

And we desire, thou knowest, the good of all mankind, especially of all Christian people; that they may all walk worthy of the Gospel, and live together in unity and Christian love. For which end we pray that all Christian Kings, Princes, and Governors, may be wise, pious, just and merciful, endeavouring that all their subjects may lead peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty; and more particularly that our Sovereign, Queen Victoria, with Prince Albert, may be blessed with a religious, quiet, long, and prosperous reign; and that all in authority, under her, may seek, in their several stations, to right the oppressed, to comfort the afflicted, to provide for the poor and needy, and to relieve all those that are in misery. Bless all our friends, reliations, and acquaintances, that we may all live in perfect love and peace together, and rejoice together at the great day of the Lord Jesus; in whose holy words we sum up all our wants.

Our Father, &c.

# Monday Evening.

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ALMIGHTY and most merciful Father, in whom we live, move, and have our being; to whose tender compassions we owe our safety the day past, together with all the comforts of this life, and the hopes of that which is to come: we praise thee, O Lord, we bow ourselves before thee, acknowledging we have nothing but what we receive from thee.

Blessed be thy goodness for our health, for our food and raiment, for our peace and safety, for the love of our friends, for all our blessings in this life, and our desire to attain that life which is immortal.

Renew in us, we beseech thee, a lively image of thee, in all right eousness, purity, mercy, faithfulness, and truth.—O that Jesus, the hope of glory, may be formed in us, in all humility, meekness, patience, and a surrender of our souls and bodies to thy holy will; that every one dus may be able to say, the life I now live in the flesh, I live by faith in the Son of God, who loved me, and gave himself for me.

To thy blessing we commend all mankind, high and low, rich and poor that they may all faithfully serve thee, and contentedly enjoy whatever is needful for them. And especially, we beseech thee, that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by thy governance, that thy Church may joyfully serve thee in all godly quietness, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

# Tuesday Morning.

O most great and mighty Lord, the possessor of heaven and earthall the angels rejoice in blessing and praising thee, the Father of spirits for thou hast created all things, and in wisdom hast thou made them all, and spread thy tender mercies over all thy works.

We acknowledge, with shame and sorrow of heart, that we deserve not the smallest of thy mercies, for we have often offended thee. But thou hast graciously declared thou wilt be found of them that seek thee, and that them that come to thee thou wilt in no wise cast out. O then, may we all come with penitent and believing hearts that we may receive large supplies of thy Holy Spirit to make us new creatures.

And O that all men may be duly awakened to a concern for spiritual and divine things. Stir up especially the minds of all Christian people to follow the truth as it is in Jesus, and exercise themselves to have a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man. Bless these Provinces, and endue our Sovereign with such excellent wisdom that we may see many good days under her government. O that true rengion, justice, mercy, brotherly kindness, and all things else that are praiseworthy, may so flourish among us, that we may enjoy the blessings of peace and plenty, and there may be no complaining in ow streets.

We comend to thee all our friends and neighbours, all the poor, the sick and the afflicted, and we beseech thy compassion for all who are strangers, and in distress. O God, whose never-failing providence ordereth all things, both in heaven and earth, keep them and us from all hurtful things, and give us such things as are profitable for us in time and eternity, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

# Tuesday Evening.

ALMIGHTY and everlasting God, the Sovereign Lord of all creatures in heaven and earth, we acknowledge that our being, and all its comforts depend on thee the Fountain of all good. We have nothing but what is owing to thy free and bounteous love, O most blessed Creator, and to

the riches of thy grace, O most blessed Redeemer.

We implore thy pardon for all that thou hast seen amiss in us, during the day that we are now concluding. We confess that we are exceedingly prone to leave undone the things which we ought to do, and to do the things which thou hast prohibited. O be merciful to us and bless us, and cause thy face to shine upon us that we may be saved.—Increase every good desire which we feel already in our hearts; let us always live as becomes thy creatures, and the disciples of Jesus Christ.

And the same mercies that we beg for ourselves, we desire for the rest of mankind. O that all who are seated on the throne may be tender-hearted, as the parents of their country; and all their subjects may be dutiful and obedient to them, as their children; that the Pastors of thy Church may feed their flocks with true wisdom and understanding, and the people all may submit unto them, and follow their godly counsels; that the rich may have compassion on the poor and miserable; and all such distressed people may bless the rich and rejoice in the prosperity of those that are above them. Give to husbands and wives, parents, and children, masters and servants, the grace to behave themselves so in their several relations, that they may adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things, and receive of him a crown of glory.

Our Father, &c.

# Wednesday Morning.

O cop blessed for ever, we thank and praise thee for all thy benefits, for the comforts of this life, and our hope of everlasting salvation in the life to come. We desire to have a lively sense of thy love always possessing our hearts, that may still constrain us to love thee, to obey thee, to trust in thee, to be content with the portion thy love allot, unto us, and to rejoice even in the midst of all the troubles of this life.

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ings else that are y enjoy the bles inplaining in our Lord we confess with sorrow of heart, that we deserve not the least of all thy mercies. We are too apt to forget thee and all thy goodness; and though our necessities compel us to pray to thee, yet Lord we are too ready to forsake thee. Do thou grant us forgiveness, and the assistance of thy Holy Spirit, that we may cleave to thee in right-eousness, in lowliness, and purity of heart.

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Let thy mighty power enable us to do our duty towards thee and towards men, with care, diligence, and zeal, and perseverance to the end. Help us to be meek and gentle in our conversation, prudent and discreet in ordering our affairs, observant of thy fatherly providence in every thing that befalls us, thankful for thy benefits, patient under thy chastisements, and readily disposed for every good word and work.

Bless our gracious Sovereign, and her illustrious consort, with her counsellors and ministers, and her representatives in these provinces. Bless all employed in public business, whether spiritual or civil, that whatever they do may be for thy glory, and the public good. Be gracious to all who are near and dear to us, and keep us all in thy fear and love, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

# Wednesday Evening.

O Lord, how manifold are thy works! in wisdom hast thou made them all. The day is thine, the night also is thine; thou hast pre pared the light and the sun. We render thee thanks for all the be nefits which thou hast bestowed on us, and the whole world.

We approach thee in the Saviour's name, and relying on the merits of his atoning blood, for of ourselves we are utterly unfit to appear in thy presence. We thank thee for providing a new and living way, whereby we can have access to thee.

And we humbly beseech thee to command thy blessing on us who are now bowed at the footstool of thy mercy seat. O that thou wouldst bless us indeed, and preserve us from evaluate the footstool of thy mercy seat. O that thou wouldst bless us indeed, and preserve us from evaluate the flow of the flow of the flow of the corn, and grow as the vine,—may we be assures planted by the rivers of water, which bring forth their fruit in due season. O let every sinful propensity be totally destroyed, and be graciously pleased to establish thy kingdom in our hearts.

Remember all those who have done good unto us, and reward them seven-fold into their bosom. Grant forgiveness and charity to all our enemies; and continue good will among all our neighbours. Support the sick with faith and patience; assist those who are leaving this world. Receive the souls thou hast redeemed with thy Son's precious blood, and sanctified by the Holy Ghost; and give us all a glorious resurrection and eternal life. Our Father, &c.

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# Thursday Morning.

O Lord thou art the hope of all the ends of the earth.—Upon thee the eyes of all wait, for thou givest unto all life, and breath, and all things. Theu sull watchest over us for good; thou daily renewest to us our lives, and thy mercies; and thou hast given us the assurance of thy word, that if we commit our affairs to thee, if we acknowledge

thee in all our ways, thou wilt direct our paths.

Preserve us, we beseech thee, from all ignorance, hardness of heart, and contempt of thy word and commandments.—Save us from the delusions of the devil, or of our own evil hearts. Let us never fancy we shall get to heaven, while we have not entered on the path that will conduct us thither. O may we never lose sight of the declarations of thy holy word, that we must be born again—that old things must be done away and all things become new. Raise us, we beseech thee, from a death in sin to a life of righteousness, and enable us all to say from happy experience, that as far as the east is from the west, even so far hast thou removed our sins from us.

Thou hast laid help for us upon One that is mighty, that is able to save unto the uttermost all those that come unto God through him. Put thy spirit within us, causing us to walk in thy statutes, and to

keep thy judgments, and do them.

O gracious Father, keep us, we pray thee, this day in thy fear and favour, and teach us, in all our thoughts, words, and works, to live to thy glory. If thou guide us not, we go astray; if thou uphold us not, we fall. Let thy grace, O Lord Jesus, thy love, O heavenly Father, and thy comfortable fellowship, O blessed Spirit, be with us this day and for evermore. Our Father, &c.

# Thursday Evening.

O Lord our God, thy glory is above all our thoughts, and thy mercy is over all thy works. We are still living monuments of thy mercy; for thou hast not cut us off in our sins, but still givest us a good hope, and strong consolation through grace. Thou hast sent thy only Son into the world, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish in his sins, but have everlasting life. O Lord, we believe; help our unbelief; and give us the true repentance toward God, and faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, that we may be in the number of those who do indeed repent, and believe to the saving of the soul. Being justified by faith, let us have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

Thou knowest, O Lord, all our temptations, and the sin that doth so easily beset us. Thou knowest the devices of the enemy, and the deceitfulness of our own hearts. We pray thee, good Lord, that thou wilt arm us with the whole armour of God. Uphold us with thy free

spirit, and watch over us for good evermore.

Let our supplications also ascend before thee for the whole race of

mankind. Be gracious to this our land. O do thou rule all our rulers, counsel all our counsellors, teach all our teachers, and order all the

public affairs to thy glory.

And now, O Father of mercies, he pleased to accept our evening sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving. O that thou wouldst imprint and preserve upon our hearts a lively sense of all thy kindness to us; that our souls may bless thee, and all that is within us may praise thy holy name. Our Father, &c.

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# Friday Morning.

O Lord God, merciful and gracious, long suffering and abundant in goodness and truth; thou keepest mercy for thousands; thou pardonest iniquity and transgression and sin. How excellent is thy loving kindness, O God! The children of men shall put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. And therefore do we still look up to that bountiful hand, from whence we have received all our good things. O Lord our God, be favourable unto us, as thou usest to be unto those that love thy holy name! O look not upon the sin of our nature, nor the sins of our hearts and lives, which are more than we can remember, and greater than we can express. It is of the Lord's mercies that we are not consumed—because thy compassions fail not.

O God, be merciful unto us miserable sinners, for his sake whom thou hast exalted to be a Prince and a Saviour, to give repentance unto thy people, and forgiveness of sins. Be merciful, O God, be merciful unto our souls, which have greatly sinned against thee. O heal our backslidings, renew us to repentance; establish our hearts in thy fear and love; and establish our goings in thy way, that our footsteps

slip not.

And now that thou hast renewed our lives and thy mercies to us this morning, help us to renew our desires and resolutions and endeavours to live in obedience to thy holy will. O restrain us from the sins into which we are most prone to fall, and quicken us to the duties we are most averse to perform; and grant that we may think, and speak, and will, and do, the things becoming the children of our heavenly Father, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

# Friday Evening.

O Lord, thou wast before all, thou art above all, and thy years shall not fail. Thou art the searcher of our hearts; thou knowest the dullness and hardness, the vanity and deceitfulness of them. We were born sinners, and so have we lived. We have added sin to sin; we have abused thy great and manifold mercies, tempted thy patience, and despised thy goodness; and justly mightest thou have cast us into outer darkness, where is wailing and gnashing of teeth.

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y years shall rest the dull-We were n to sin; we hy patience, cast us into But of thy loving kindnesses there is no number. Thou still callest us to return to thee; and whosoever cometh to thee, thou wilt in no wise cast out. O meet us with thy heavenly grace, that we may be able to come to thee. Be thou graciously pleased to stretch forth thy hand, and loose the chains wherewith our souls are entangled. O free us from every weight of sin, and from every yoke of bondage. O help us to feel and bewail, and forsake all our sins: and let us never want the comfortable assurance of thy forgiveness of them, thy acceptance of us, and thy love to us, in the blessed Son of thy eternal love.

Continue thy mercies to this sinful land; teach us at length to know thy will concerning us; and O turn thou all our hearts unto thee as the heart of one man. Bless the Queen, and Prince Albert; and grant unto all Magistrates, and Ministers of thy word, every needful blessing.

Be thou a father to the fatherless, a husband to the widow, a refuge to the oppressed, a physician to the sick, a helper of the friendless, and a God of consolation to the sorrowful and distressed, and to thy name, O blessed God of our salvation, be all praise, glory and honour ascribed now and for evermore. Our Father, &c.

Saturday Morning.

We present ourselves before thee, O Lord our God, to pay our trabute of prayer and thanksgiving; desiring thee mercifully to accept us and our services through Jesus Christ. In his great name we come to beg thy pardon and peace, the increase of thy grace, and the tokens of thy love; for we are not worthy of the least of thy mercies; but worthy is the Lamb that was slain to take away the sin of the world.

O teach us to know thee our God, and Jesus Christ whom thou hast sent; and enable us to do thy will on earth, as it is done in heaven.

Give us to fear thee and to love thee, to trust and delight in thee, and to cleave to thee with full purpose of heart, that no temptations may draw us or drive us from thee; but that all thy dispensations to us, and thy dealings with us, may be the messengers of thy love to our souls. Quicken us, O Lord, in our dullness, that we may not serve thee in a lifeless and listless manner; but may abound in thy work, and be fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. And make us faithful in all our intercourse with our neighbour, that we may be ready to do good and bear evil, that we may be just and kind, merciful and meek, peaceable and patient, sober and temperate, humble and self-denying, inoffensive and useful in the world; that so glorifying thee here, we may be glorified with thee in thy heavenly kingdom. Our Father &c.

Saturday Evening.

O THOU high and holy One, that inhabitest eternity, thou art to be feared and loved by all thy servants. All thy works praise thee, of God; and we especially give thanks unto thee, for thy marvellous love

in Christ Jesus, by whom thou hast reconciled the world to thyself.

Thou hast given us exceeding great and precious promises; thou hast sealed them with his blood, thou hast confirmed them by his resurrection and ascension, and the coming of the Holy Ghost.

O God, purify our hearts, that we may entirely love thee, and rejoice in being beloved of thee; that we may confide in thee, and be filled with constant devotion toward thee.—Let us use this world as not abusing it. Keep us from being wise in our own conceit. Let our moderation be known to all men. Make us kindly affectioned one to another; to delight in doing good; to show all meekness to all men; to render to all their dues: tribute to whom tribute is due; custom to whom custom, fear to whom fear, honour to whom honour, and to owe no man any thing, but to love one another. And help us to pray always and not faint; in every thing to give thanks, and offer up the sacrifice of praise continually; to rejoice in hope of thy glory; to possess our souls in patience, and to learn in whatsoever state we are, therewith to be content.

Bless these provinces, and give us grace at length to bring forth fruits meet for repentance. O Lord, save the Queen, and establish her throne in righteousness. Bless all who are in authority under her, and over us; may they be a terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well. And all we ask is through the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Our Father, &c.

# A Prayer on entering Church.

Let the words of my mouth, and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord! my strength, and my Redeemer Amen.

# Before leaving Church.

O Lord, may the words I have heard be treasured up in my me mory, and duly influence my practice, through thy Son our Saviou Jesus Christ. Amen.

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# Grace before Meat.

Blessed be thy name, O Lord, for this and every instance of the goodness. Sanctify us to the service, through Jesus Christ. Amer.

# Grace after Meat.

For these, and all his other mercies, God's holy name be blessed and praised, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

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# General directions in order to the leading a Christian life.

Begin every day with God, and go not out of your chamber before you have performed your bounden duty of prayer and praise.

Walk all the day long in the fear of God. Wherever you are, or whatever you are doing, remember that the eye of God is upon you. Shun idleness, in whatever station of life you are, and know, that it

is the part of a wise man to have always something to do.

Avoid the common but odious vices of slander and talebearing; strive to live in peace with all men, and to cultivate a meek, courteous, and benevolent disposition.

Speak the truth on all occasions without dissimulation; be sincere and upright in all your conversation; for he only is a Christian indeed.

in whom there is no guile.

In all your concerns with others, be they little or much, let this be the constant rule and measure of your actions, namely, to do unto others as you would they should do unto you.

In every time of trouble think upon GoD and his gracious promise, that all things shall work together for good, to them that love and serve

him

If you are a householder, call your family together, at least every evening, to join in supplications to Him, in whom they live and move, and have their being.

If you are a child or servant, endeavour to be always within at the

time of prayer.

Never lay yourself down to rest before you have prayed in private,

and recommended yourself to the Divine protection.

Always say grace before and after meals. Whether you eat or drink, or whatever you do, do all to the glory of Gob.

# Directions for the Lord's Day.

Be sure to spend the Lord's Day well—take care to avoid the sinful practice of fishing or fowling, or otherwise transgressing the divine command, to "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy."

Make your children and servants go with you to your place of worship; and take care not to come late to church; be always there, if possible, before divine service begins.—Be sure not to loiter about the church door.

Avoid the too frequent custom of sitting at the time of prayer—this evinces the greatest want of consideration—always kneel or stand. Do not give way to sleep or wandering thoughts.

After divine service, spend the remainder of the day in reading reagious books, and recollecting what you have heard at church.